

Report on
The Administration
of
The Banswara State
for
1944-45.



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Administration Report of the Banswara State for the Year 1944-45.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

I Banswara State, Past & Present.

Geographical Position.

1. Banswara, the southernmost State in Rajputana lies, between the North Latitudes 23. 3' and 23. 55' and the East Longitudes 73. 58'. and 74. 47'. It is bounded on the north by Dungarpur, Mewar and Partabgarh States; on the east by Ratlam State; on the south by the Panchmahal District of Bombay, Jhabua and Indore State; and on the west by Dungarpur and Santrampur States. The State has a length of about 58 miles (North to South) and breadth of about 50 miles (East to West) and its total area is about 1,946 sq. miles, including Kushalgarh (area, about 340 sq. miles).

Physical Features.

2. Physically the State territory consists mostly of rocky hills and jungles with plains in the Central and Western zones, well cultivated. The open country in the Centre, is about 700 feet above the sea level, and the ground slopes gradually towards the Mahi River on the West. The eastern half of the State is traversed by ranges of hills generally lying North to South having an average height of 1300-1400 feet above sea-level with two peaks, one 1700 feet and the other (about six miles North of Kushalgarh) 1988 feet high. Banswara has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana and in picturesqueness looks at its best during and after the rains.

3. The State is watered by the Mahi, the Anas, the Arav, the Chap and the Haran. The bigger rivers have rocky beds and high and steep banks, and therefore, possess little utility for irrigation. The smaller rivers are a little more serviceable to the country's agriculture.

4. The soil is on the whole fertile, yielding at several places two crops annually without artificial irrigation.

Climate & Rainfall.

5. The climate is generally healthy, but after the rains and for a part of the cold season, it gets malarial. The summer is not extremely severe. Hot winds sometimes blow in April and May but the nights usually become cool and bearable. The average temperature at the Capital varies between 70° and 105° in summer, and between 50° and 84° in winter.

6. The rains generally begin in the second week of June and fall off and on upto the end of September. The rainfall averages 32".30 cents a year. The highest rainfall recorded during the year 1944-45 was 56" 53 cents at Banswara and the lowest, 29" 60 cents at Garhi, giving an average of 45" 93 cents for the year.

Towns & Villages.

7. The total number of inhabited places in the State (excluding Kushalgarh) is 1, 099 of which one is a town and the rest are classed as villages. The capital (Banswara) town had a population of 12, 772 persons and the villages a total population of 2, 45, 988 according to the last census. Thus the percentage of the urban population to the total population of the State works out at 4. 93% only. The rural population is as high as 95.07%. Kushalgarh has one town and 293 villages, Its total population is 41, 153.

8. According to the census figures of 1941 the total population of the State (excluding Kushalgarh) is 2, 58 780, of whom 1, 29, 471 are males and 1, 29, 289 females.

9. The population may be classified according to communities as under:—

Names of communities.	Population.
Hindus —	74, 522
Muslims —	7, 363
Christians —	98
Jains —	4, 574
Primitive Tribes —	1, 72, 194
Others —	9
T o t a l.....	2, 58, 760

10 From about the beginning of the 13th to the beginning of the 16th century, the area comprising the States of Banswara and Dungarpur, was known as Bagar, as it is even now frequently called. The last king of Bagar was Maharawal Udai Singhji who went to the help of his kinsman Maharana Sanga of Chittor in the battle of Khanwa against Emperor Babar and fell fighting gallantly in the year 1527. He was accompanied by his eldest son, Kunwar Jagmal Singhji. Jagmalsinghji was left for dead, but recovered, and on returning to his country, was disowned and treated as an imposter; his younger brother Prithvirajji having been in the meantime declared the ruler. Jagmalsinghji there upon betook himself to the hills north of the present town of Banswara now known after him as Jagmer and proceeded to harass his brother. Finding this continual warfare intolerable, the two brothers agreed to accept a partition of their inheritance with the arbitration of the Raja of Dhar, and accordingly the river Mahi was fixed as the boundary between the territories of the two brothers, Jagmal Singhji and Prithvirajji with whom the two separate States of Banswara and Dungarpur have their original. Maharawal Jagmal Singhji founded Banswara in Samwat year 1585 corresponding to 1529 A.D.

Brief History

11. The ruling dynasty belongs to the eldest branch of the illustrious Shishodia (Guhilot) Rajputs now ruling in Mewar.

12. Maharawal Umaid Singhji concluded in the year 1818, a treaty of perpetual Friendship, Alliance and Unity of interests with the East India Company.

II The Ruler.

13. His Highness Raiyan Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shree Chandraveer Singhji Bahadur is the 22nd ruler of the State. His Highness was born on the 26th November 1909. For his education, His Highness went to the Mayo College, Ajmer.

The Present Ruler.

The RAJYAROHAN ceremony (accession to the Gadi) was performed with traditional Shastric rites on the 7th August, 1944. In a formal Darbar held according to custom on the 20th of November, 1945, His Highness received the Kharita sent by His Excellency the Viceroy. It was presented to him by the Hon'ble the Resident in Rajputana SIR GEORGE GILLAN, K. C. I. E.. The event was celebrated with the usual rites, social functions and general rejoicing.

HEIR-APPARENT. Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Suryaveerbhupati Pratap Singhji was born on 23rd December, 1936.

III His Highness' Government.

14. The constitution of His Highness' Government at the close of the year under review was as follows :—

1. Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D., Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister.
2. Mr. Mohan Prakash Mathur, F. R. E. S., Minister for Commerce and Industries.
3. Mr. Ram Gopal Misra, B. A., P. C. S. (Rtd.) Revenue Minister.

IV Changes in the personnel.

15. Maharaj Lal Singh worked as Dewan of the State upto the 18th November, 1944. Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, the present Chief Minister, took over charge on the 19th of November, 1944. His services were borrowed from Mewar State for three years.

16. Mr. Mohan Prakash Mathur, F. R. E. S. was appointed Minister for Commerce and Industries on 15th May, 1945.

17. Mr. Ram Gopal Misra, the Revenue Minister joined his duty on the 12th of June, 1945.

18. Mr. G. V. Chitle, B. A., LL. B., High Court Judge, resigned his post on the 11th of August, 1945.

19. Mr. O. L. Trivedi, B. A., LL. B., District and Sessions Judge, resigned on the 20th May 1945. Mr. Rajendra Prasad, B. A., LL. B., officiated as the District and Sessions Judge for the rest of the year.

New appointments. 20. The following new appointments were made during the year under report :—

- (i) Mr. Sharafali, M. A. as Chief Secretary on the 1st of April, 1945.
- (ii) Pt. Shyam Shanker Shivpuri, D. D. R. as Conservator of Forests and Superintendent of Mines on the 10th March, 1945.
- (iii) Mr. Rajendra Prasad, B. A., LL. B., as Director of Supplies on 15th March, 1945.
- (iv) Mr. H. R. Kewalramani, M. A., as Director of Education on the 6th June, 1945.
- (v) Mr. Mahesh Chandra Sharma, B. A., B. Sc. C. E. (Leeds) as Executive Engineer on the 24th of August, 1945.
- (vi) Rai Sahib Radha Kishan Kaul (Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, U. P.) as Police Commissioner on the 19th of September, 1945.
- (vii) Mr. Rajendra Singh, B. Ag., as Agricultural and Marketing Officer on the 24th of March, 1945.

The situations (i), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vii) had been newly created as a part of the reorganisation of the administration.

V Principal Improvements & Administrative Measures of the year.

State Council. 21. A very important administrative measure of the year was the establishment of the State Council for carrying on the Executive Government of the State.

22. The formation of the State Council, completed the good work sagaciously commenced by His late Highness. An independent High Court and a Legislative Assembly had been established by his orders. With the inauguration of the State Council the tripod of the State was provided with its third important leg. It was a happy coincidence that the Council was brought into being on the day (August 16th, 1945) of the news of the cessation of hostilities connected with the Second World War, and the surrender of the Japanese to Allied arms.

23. A complete schedule of powers was drawn up for the different authorities in the State from the Council down-wards. This was a very important step in the direction of reform. Without delegating powers to and fixing clear responsibilities on the various grades of officers, efficient administration does not make much progress.

Schedule of Powers.

24. The salaries and grades of gazetted officers as also of non-gazetted officials were revised and classified. Time scale grades were provided for almost all State servants. Dearness allowance on a suitable scale was introduced. The scheme of Provident Fund already exists in the State.

Pay-Scales and salaries.

25. Free and forced labour known as Begar had been forbidden in the state. A set of Rules was framed for guiding the departments in the matter of procurement of labour and the payment of wages.

Abolition of Begar.

26. The State Departments had been under-staffed. This was largely remedied in the year of report.

Better Staffing of Departments.

27. A number of new departments were created in the State among which may be mentioned the following :—

New Department .

- (a) Veterinary & Animal Husbandry.
- (b) Statistical Department.
- (c) School Medical Service.
- (d) Agricultural & Marketing Department.
- (e) Public Health Department.
- (f) Supply Department.

28. The general basis and arrangement of the Budget was revised. The expenditure part of the Budget was divided broadly into two parts, I Administration; II (A) Ceremonial and similar items not chargeable to the Civil List; II (B) Civil List proper. Budgets for both the sub-divisions of parts II were definitely settled and demarcated.

Finance.

29. The department was completely reorganised and expanded. The expenditure on education in 1944-45 was Rs. 61,466/- against Rs. 27,236/- in 1943-44.

Education.

30. The Department was placed under a separate and competent officer. Formerly the headmaster of the High School had been in charge of the department, which arrangement was extremely inadequate and unsatisfactory. Scales of salaries of school teachers were liberally revised.

31. Suitable arrangements were made for getting teachers trained in general education, handicrafts and basic school work. A small beginning was made with the establishment of Basic schools. Plans were sanctioned for starting adult schools.

32. The system of Grants-in-aid to private school was brought into being.

33. The grant of scholarships was liberalised and opportunities afforded to inhabitants of Banswara State for receiving training in different vocations and for higher education outside the State.

Rural Libraries were established at a few centres during the year. More villages would be included in the scheme in future. The number of schools both at the Capital and in the Districts has increased.

Medical & Public
Health.

34. A separate department of Public Health under the Chief Medical and Public Health Officer was created for prevention of disease, and the necessary staff provided. It was specially desired to eradicate Guinea-worm and to reduce malaria. Financial provision for the Medical and Public Health Department was increased from Rs. 32,530 in the Budget of 1943-44 to Rs. 67,239 in that of the year 1944-45.

Police.

35. The department was considerably strengthened both at the officer level and in the ranks. Salaries were raised. Provision was made for training of men and officers. Increase in the clerical staff and the number of chowkidars and constables for the rural areas was sanctioned.

36. The expenditure on the Department was Rs. 39,078/- in the year 1943-44. It went upto Rs. 65,542/- in the Budget for the year 1944-45.

Forests.

37. A scheme of Forest Demarcation was adopted. A Forest Settlement Officer was appointed and the demarcation work commenced. The plan for the regeneration of forests was approved and a beginning made with the felling of forests on systematic lines. Provision was also made for the training of the Rangers and the Subordinate Staff.

Development Schemes.

38. Schemes for the development of Industries were seriously under the consideration of the Government. A comprehensive road and building programme was prepared. A large sum of money was sanctioned for irrigation works. An extensive town improvement scheme was chalked out.

VI The War Effort.

39. His Highness' Government received with profound joy and relief the news of the termination of hostilities in Europe on 7th May 1945. The Victory was celebrated in a befitting manner. Besides observation of public holidays there were arranged thanks-giving services in places of public worship, feasting the inmates of the orphanage and the prisoners in the Jail, military and police parades, and feeding of the poor and indigent. In fact there was general rejoicing in the State.

40. The news of the surrender of the Japanese on the 16th August 1945 to Allied Arms caused jubilations through the length and breadth of the State. The crippled and the disabled were given free gifts of clothes. The main bazar and residential quarters in the capital were illuminated, as also the Palace and the Public Buildings. Sports tournaments were held. A largely attended children's party was held at Banswara. The programme of several days' victory celebrations concluded with a public meeting, held under the Presidentship of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib.

41. During the six years of war the Banswara Government contributed the following amounts for war purposes :—

Name of Funds.	Amount contributed.
His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.	... Rs. 88,764/ 7/3
Indian Red Cross Society	... Rs. 6,546/ 3/4
Silver Trinket Fund	... Rs. 154/10/3 338/ 5/7
St. Dunstou's Fund	... Rs. 500/ -/-
War Fete, Lothian Fund	... Rs. 200/10/3
Win the War Luck Fund	... Rs. 1,929/13/6
Lord Mayor's Fund	... Rs. 200/ -/-
War Loans	... Rs. 6,83,123/ 7/-
A. C. E. S. Fund	... Rs. 6,999/ 4/-
Ambulance Car	... Rs. 3,275/ -/-
Thrift Shop	... Rs. 281/13/-
Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund	... Rs. 170/14/-
King George's Fund for Sailors	... Rs. 251/ -/-
Grand Total	... Rs. 7,92,397/ 2/7

42. During the year under report His Highness' Government made the following special donations and subscriptions in supporting the War Effort and causes indirectly connected with it.

1. His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Rs. 50,000/-
2. National Savings Certificates (Rs 1,00,000/-) and 3% Victory Loan of 1957 (Rs. 5,00,000/-) ... Rs. 6,00,000/-
3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for India for the comforts and amenities of Indian Soldiers and their dependents ... Rs. 5,000/-
4. Rajputana War Purposes Fund ... Rs. 1,000/-
5. Battle of Britain Day Celebration. ... Rs. 50/-
6. Christmas Gifts. ... Rs. 231/-
7. King George's Fund for Sailors ... Rs. 251/-

Total ... Rs. 6,56,532/-

43. A statement of Financial War Effort will be found in Appendix 'A'

CHAPTER II

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness the Maharwal of Banswara with the assistance of a state council consisting of the Chief Minister and two other ministers.

2. Rules for the conduct of the business of the Council have been drawn up. (Appendix A. B. of this Report reproduces these rules)

The Council
Inaugurated.

3. The State Council was formally inaugurated on the 16th of August 1945. It had pleased His Highness to select for the function a day on which the human family had at last its deliverance from all the horrors and atrocities of the most devastating war that this planet had ever known. The world-war II concluded on that day.

4. Inaugurating the council, His Highness said, "I should like to make a confession of faith which may not be perhaps inopportune on this occasion. Whatever may be the opinion of political philosophers, I am convinced that in this democratic age the Indian State still possesses the strength to survive. If we Rulers so dilute ourselves in the constitution that instead of coming in conflict with and possibly being swept away by the storm of modern political ideas, we can, with political wisdom and human sympathy, ride the storm and lead our States to the goal of success. Our forefathers have left for us in this country splendid examples of achievements in the art of Government. Let the history of our past give us strength and ability to meet the future. The function for which we have assembled here today has a very great importance for my State. I feel proud in associating myself with an event which will be memorable in the annals of Banswara. May God in His infinite wisdom guide us in the right path so that this Council may grow from strength to strength and prove a great blessing to my people".

Schedule of Powers.

5. For the efficient conduct of administration it was found essential that the powers and duties of the various authorities in the State be clearly defined, and a larger measure of responsibility be delegated to the Departmental officers of different grades. In pursuance of this object, an Order was passed on August 8th, 1945 prescribing for this State a Schedule of Powers.

6. It contains, besides a clear statement of Powers for the different grades of officers who are listed in it, provision for the distribution of the Ministers' portfolios and the rule that certain important matters require the sanction of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib.

7. The Schedule of Powers has been printed in book form.

List of Officers.

8. The names of the Ministers and different Gazetted Officers employed in the State at the end of the financial year 1944-45 will be found in Appendix 'c' at the end of the report.

CHAPTER III

LAND REVENUE & SETTLEMENT.

I Land Revenue.

Head of the
Department.

1- Mr. Chandra Bhushan Shukul, M. A., LL. B., remained the Revenue Commissioner and Settlement Officer, during the year under report. He is also the Registration Officer Banswara, and the Boundary Settlement Officer for cases in which both the parties are Jagirdars.

Revenue
Administration.

2. The system of tenure in the State is Ryotwari under which the occupant of land deals directly with the Government and is responsible for the payment of revenues assessed on his holding.

For the purpose of revenue administration, the State is divided into three tehsils—Northern, Southern, and Sadar. Each tehsil is under a Tehsildar who has two Kanungos and a number of Patwari's under him. The realisation of land revenue and other dues, the maintenance of revenue records by the Patwaries, the agricultural conditions, and the general economic wellbeing of the people are among the subjects to which the Tehsildars are expected to devote their attention. They are also invested with powers of Third Class Magistrates,

3. The number of revenue cases of various descriptions instituted in the year was 1,209. About half of them were for the realisation of old arrears of revenue which was eventually remitted (vide paragraph 31 below). Out of that number, 958 cases were finally disposed of during the year. Revenue Cases.

4. The number of Khalsa, Jagir and Muafi villages of the State at the close of the year is detailed below:— Villages.

Year.	Khalsa.	Jagir,	Muafi.	Total.
1944-45	420	692	42	1,154

The village of Chaliavod which was a Rajwad Jagir village lapsed to the State on the demise of the Jagirdar. Tamatia Ada was released from management. Sodalpur (Jagir) continued to remain under the management of the Revenue Department. The village of Kanthav and Toran of Bhuwasa Jagir were put under the supervision of the Revenue Department as a punishment to the Jagirdar for disobedience of State orders. Udhaji-Ka-Garha, a Gadabandhi Jagir, was also placed under the management of the department from May, 1945. The status of the Jagirdar of Garna-wat was raised from the rank of a Gadabandhi to that of a "Battis" grade Jagirdar.

5. The tribute (known as 'Tanka') received from the Jagirs during the year under report amounted to Rs. 15,765-0-0 as compared to Rs. 15,818-0 in the previous year. The small decrease is accounted for by the resumption of the Jagir village of Chaliavod. Tribute from Jagirs.

6. Pagbandhi ceremony of the Jagirdar of Sarjan-Singh-Ka-Garha, a Gadabandhi Jagir, was performed during the year under report. Talwarbandi and Pagbandi.

7. The demand and collection of land revenue proper, during the year under report, as compared with those of the previous year are shown below:— Demand and Collection of Land Revenue.

Year.	DEMAND			COLLECTION			Total arrears at the close of the year.
	Ordinary.	Nautor.	Total	Ordinary.	Nautor	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1943-44	2,19,752	29,994	2,49,746	2,18,358	23,681	2,42,039	7,707
1944-45	2,19,258	36,141	2,55,399	2,18,406	31,831	2,50,237	5,162

8. The total receipts of the Revenue Department for the year 1944-45 amounted to Rs. 3,40,898/- as against Rs. 4,19,676/- in the previous year. The decrease is explained by the fact that a sum of Rs. 1,15,000/- which stood as arrears of revenue up to the end of year 1941-42 and a sum of Rs. 55,000/- representing the unrealised arrears of marriage cess (Shadi-Fala) were both remitted on the occasion of the installation of His Highness in November, 1944. Another small sum of Rs. 1,133/- lying as Total Receipts of the Department.

11. Due to excessive rainfall, some area could not be cultivated in the Kharif season of the year. The total cropped area was 3, 68, 308 Bighas as compared to 3, 48, 340 Bighas last year. The total two-crop area rose to 96,208 Bighas as compared to 73,764 Bighas of the preceding year. Nautor land brought under cultivation was 13.172 Bighas as against 13, 803 Bighas in the year 1943-44.

12. The following statement shows the area in Bighas under Kharif Rabi Crops in the Khalsa villages, the annual papers of which have been compiled:—

K H A R I F		R A B I	
Name of Crop	Area in Bighas.	Name of Crop.	Area in Bighas.
Maize	1,08,786	Wheat	27,319
Paddy	54,650	Wheat Mixed	22,202
Til	16,230	Barley	2,976
Urad Moong	8,834	Barley Mixed	4,685
Hemp	3,610	Gram	66,092
Sugar Cane	3,064	Methi	3,504
Gowar	2,710	Cumin	21
Kuri Kodra (Minor Grains)	33,670	Sarson (Linseed, Rye)	876
Cotton	4,451	Poppy	4
Ground-Nut	2,080	Hemp (Bhang)	2
Tobacco	454	Garden Produce	244
Chillies	954	Others	227
Garden Produce	216		
Others	597		

13. Poppy and Hemp were grown in the State under Licenses issued on application and after scrutiny. The produce of poppy is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the State. About 35 mds. of hard-ball opium had to be imported from the Government Opium Factory, Neemuch.

Poppy and Hemp
Cultivation.

14. Bhang was also produced in the State but during the year again, the produce was short to some extent and seven maunds, fifteen seers, and thirteen chataks had to be imported from Pratabgarh State.

15. The following table gives the details of the area under cultivation and the produce of poppy and hemp in the State :—

Crop	No. of Licenses issued	No. of Licenses by which cultivated	Area under cultivation		Produce				
			Acre.	Bighas.	Biswas.	Mds.	Srs.	Chhs.	Tolas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Opium	72	67	35	—	—	11	28	5	2½
Bhang	4	4	3	—	—	22	13	8	3

16. There was a substantial decrease in the area under poppy cultivation. One obvious reason is that the increased cultivation of foodgrains is encouraged deliberately by the State, and indirectly by the high prices, which prevail in the grain market.

Ganja. 17. No cultivation of Ganja was done in the State in the year under report. Eight maunds of Ganja required for local consumption was purchased from the Holkar State Warehouse at Sanawad.

Commercial Corps. 18. The commercial crops grown in the State and their area under cultivation has been shown in the statement of Kharif and Rabi Crops in paragraph 12 above.

Irrigation. 19. The area under irrigation during the year was 7,099 Bighas as against 5,439 Bighas in the previous year. This area is no doubt very small and is explained by the fact that people are conservative and do not easily adapt themselves to improved and new methods of cultivation. Moreover, in some places in the central part of the state, besides wheat, even sugar cane grows without irrigation.

20. The Government have adopted the policy of actively stimulating the digging of wells and enlarging means of irrigation in the State. A sum of Rs. 6,000/- was provided in the budget for sinking new wells. Five wells were dug at selected places at the expense of the State but the masonry part of the wells could not be finished owing to the outbreak of rains and the difficulty of obtaining masons and building material in the villages. Wells were also dug by cultivators themselves and Liberal Taccavi grants were made to those who applied for them.

Agricultural Department. 21. A plot of about 2,000 Bighas of land had been given in 1943-44 for cultivation in Barodiya, Chhinch and Padi villages to an enterprising Patidar from outside. He started cultivation by improved methods and with better varieties of seeds. The local cultivators would benefit from his methods by example and actual demonstration. Two smaller areas of land have been similarly sanctioned in favour of two other Patidars in Odharji-Ka-Parda and Nagdala for cultivation during the agricultural season of 1944-45.

Taccavi. 22. Taccavi loans were freely granted to agriculturists for improvement of land, purchase of cattle and seeds, and for sinking wells. The amount of Taccavi given during the year under report is the highest in recent years. There was in fact a scramble for Taccavi, particularly for purchasing cattle because of heavy cattle mortality due to rinderpest and the very high prices of bullocks. All applications of the really needy persons were sanctioned. The particulars about the issue of Taccavi loan during the last two years are given below:-

Year.	For Bullocks.	For Seeds.	For wells and repairs to tanks.	Total.	Balance to realise from Tacavi advan- ced in pre- vious years.	Total of cols. 5 and 6	Recovered during the year.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1943-44	220	-	560	780	3,931	4,711	1,132	3,579
1944-45	7,475	175	905	8,555	3,579	12,134	1,014	11,120

23. Twelve Raingauge stations are maintained in the State under the supervision of the Police Department. The rainfall recorded during the year is given in appendix 'D'

Rainfall and Crops.

24. The average rainfall for the year under report was 45''93 cents as compared to 39''46 cents in the previous year. The highest rainfall recorded was 56'' 53 cents at Banswara and the lowest was 29'' 60 cents at Garhi.

25. The Rabi Crop of the year (i. e. 1944 Rabi season) was not satisfactory in outturn. It was below the normal. Sowing of wheat and gram was not bad but the crops were damaged a little by frost. In some places, particularly in the northern Tehsil, wheat was affected by rust (Geruwa) also.

26. The first showers this year fell towards the end of the second week of June and Kharif sowing for 1945 began in the third week. In a few places, some farmers experienced difficulty in procuring maize seed. During July, August and September, 1945 there was almost continuous rainfall. The crops (particularly maize) suffered heavily for lack of sun-shine. Thus for the second year in succession, maize crop was severely damaged by heavy rain. Other Kharif crops such as Urad and Moong (except paddy) also suffered. At many places, paddy was sown in place of the damaged crops. But in most cases it was sown very late. The sowing of Til was also late but the outturn was good. Thus the average produce of maize was about 25% of the normal, Till and paddy about 80%, cotton and other Kharif grains nearly 50%.

27. Fodder and water were available in sufficient quantity for the cattle throughout the year. A number of cattle died due to various cattle diseases, particularly rinderpest. The villagers resorted to their indigenous methods of treatment. The prices of cattle, particularly of bullocks, shot up very high. In fact it became difficult for some people to find any bullocks at all for agricultural purposes.

Fodder & Cattle.

28. No locusts were seen in the State during the year under report.

Locusts.

29. The following table gives the details of agricultural stock of the State for the last two years :—

Agricultural Stocks.

Name of Cattle	1943-44	1944-45	Increase	Decrease
Bullocks.	1,06,487	1,14,482	7,995	-
Cows.	1,10,140	1,10,129	11	-
Bullocks (male)	8,221	9,500	1,279	-
" (female)	63,689	63,192	-	497
Horse & Mare	3,021	2,937	-	84
Donkeys	6,120	6,499	-	71
Sheep & Goat	1,10,485	1,00,056	-	10,429
Camels	1,979	1,477	-	502
Ploughs	48,033	44,136	-	3,897
Carts	5,230	5,132	-	98
Cane Crushers	463	612	149	-

Prices of Food Grains.

30. The table below gives the Retail rates at which the food commodities were sold in the State. There has been a sharp tendency for the prices to rise. In this matter this State became steadily affected by conditions prevailing in the country as a whole :—

	Per rupee				Per rupee			
	1944				1945			
	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Srs.	Chh.	Srs.	Chh.	Srs.	Chh.	Srs.	Chh.
Maize	10	0	10	0	9	0	8	0
Wheat	9	0	8	0	8	0	7	0
Gram	9	0	9	0	8	0	8	0
Barley	8	0	8	8	8	0	7	6
Rice 'Kamod'	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0
Rice Ordinary	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	0
Urad	5	9	5	9	5	8	3	12
Moong	4	14	4	12	4	8	3	0
Ghee	0	8½	0	10	0	6¾	0	5½
Gur	2	12	3	11	3	11	3	15
Sweet Oil	1	9	2	0	1	2	0	14¼
Chillies	2	3	2	8	1	1	0	10
Salt	8	3	8	0	8	10	8	0
Sugar	1	14	1	14	2	0	2	0
Tobacco	0	12	0	7	0	6	0	6½

Remission.

31. On the auspicious occasion of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib's accession, an announcement was made by him remitting the sum of Rs. 1,15,000/-, arrears of land revenue upto the year 1941-42 and Rs. 55,000/- of Shadi Fala (Marriage Cess). He sanctioned the abolition of this cess for the future. Similarly 'Tel-Khunt-ka-Lag' (which was realised in the village of Bhoongra) and 'Chamari-Lag' (which was realised in a few villages of the former Arthuna Jagir) were permanently given up.

General.

32. In connection with the 'Grow More Food Campaign' some wells were sunk by the State, and Taccavi loans were advanced for the purpose, as also for purchasing bullocks and seeds. There was a marked increase in the area under food-crops.

33. The general rise in the price of agricultural products improved the economic condition of the cultivators. A large number were able to clear off their old debts. Their standard of living also shows a tendency to go up.

34. But so long as the agriculturist remains as ignorant and backward as he is now, no permanent condition of prosperity can be expected. The results of the efforts of Education, Public Health and Agricultural departments will naturally take time in making themselves felt. But they are the true foundation of real and abiding progress.

II Land Settlement.

35. The settlement work of 15 villages of the former Jagir of Sarwan and 18 villages of Mahudikheda (also resumed to Khalsa) and of the villages of Chaliavod, was completed during the year, and assessment proposals were submitted for sanction. Due to certain boundary disputes between the village Garnawat (Khalsa) and village Anjana (Garhi) the settlement of the former had to be done again along with the survey of Anjana.

36. The second fair copy of the settlement papers of 27 villages comprising 27,200 Khasra numbers was completed. Pattas of Khed-dabra were distributed.

37. The Settlement records of 4 villages of Chidiawasa Jagir were completed and Pattas distributed. Similarly Pattas of the villages of Bhukhia Jagir were distributed and the first fair copy of their settlement papers was completed.

38. The Settlement work in Garhi Thikana was in its final stages. Attestation work of 206 villages of the Thikana was completed and the assessment proposals of 181 villages were submitted for sanction. The work in Panti-Nagra, Bhimgarh and Nadia Jagir was also finished simultaneously with the settlement operations in Sarwan.

39. Thikana Khandu had started settlement work of its 106 villages with its own staff last year and this was continued during the year. Their check and soil classification were concluded.

40. The expenditure incurred on the settlement work during the year was Rs. 7,231-0 for the Khalsa and Rs. 10,818-0 for the Jagirs, the total amount being Rs. 18,049-0 for the two sections.

41. The settlement operations for the Khalsa area have been completed except for three villages Talwara, Sundani and Padam-Nath-Ka-Garha which are held up pending decision in certain disputes. The work progressed according to programme.

42. The conditions at the time of the settlement of 1914-17 did not apparently justify settlement for a longer period and therefore this revisional settlement was taken up in 1937. The Government's policy is based on the principle that land should be assessed in accordance with its soil and productivity and that fair rent, fixity of tenure should be assured to the land holder. It has relieved the cultivator of the sense of insecurity and apprehensions about arbitrary rise in revenue dues. There is now an incentive for him to take interest in his holding and improve its cultivation. This is particularly useful for Bhils who, according to the census of 1941, constitute 66.55% of the total population of the State.

CHAPTER IV

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

I Customs Department.

The charge of the Customs & Excise Department in the year under Report remained with Mr. T. K. Joshi, B. A. The designation of this officer was changed into Customs & Excise Commissioner.

Head of the
Department.

2. There are altogether four Inspectors of Customs & Excise in the State, each in charge of a 'Circle'. In the preceding year, as a special measure, for combating the evil of smuggling, the preventive staff was increased by four Girdawars, 12 Havildars and 48 Sepoys. In the year under report this staff had to be made permanent.

Executive and Preventive
Staff.

3. There were 21 Nakas and 12 Chowkies at the beginning of the year. In the year under report two new Nakas, one at Pardla and another at Khodan, were established. The total number of Nakas and Chowkies were 23 and 12 respectively at the end of the year.

Nakas and Chowkies.

Local Trade.

4. Trade and commerce have not yet developed in this State to modern large scale dimensions. They consist chiefly of agricultural products, forest produce and of such other articles as are the products of cottage industries, such as cutlery, wooden articles, country guns, arrows, rough hand spun and hand woven cloth, shoes, earthen pots, etc. No railway passes through the State. This is a large adverse factor blocking industrial and commercial progress. The people have not yet developed a bold spirit, of enterprise in expanding their trade. But signs of change and development are visible. The Government aim at stimulating and encouraging this by the adoption of a variety of methods and schemes. This policy is already beginning to show its results.

Tarrif.

5. (a) IMPORTS. There was no change in the year under report in the rate of Import duty on any of the articles of Import.

(b) EXPORTS. Owing to the abnormal market conditions created by the war, there were sudden and large variations in the prices of essential commodities of local produce. Effort were made to stabilise prices in the market by alteration in the rate of export-duty. This was necessary to safeguard the interest of the consumer, and also the small dealer in the home market. The system of ordering the reservation of a certain proportion of the exportable surplus of essential commodities and utilising the same for meeting local requirement at prices fixed by the State in relation to local conditions, went a long way to relieve the acuteness of the supply situation. It had the additional advantage of preventing the market prices from shooting up sky high and creating a scare in consequence. The object was to use the export duty to stabilise market conditions, and safeguard the legitimate interests of the producers, traders and consumers. This purpose was largely achieved.

Import and Export.

6. A comparative statement of Imports and Exports during the year under report and the preceding year is given below :—

I M P O R T S .			E X P O R T S .		
Commodities.	1943-44 In Bengal mds.	1944-45 In Bengal mds.	Commodities.	1943-44 In Bengal mds.	1944-45 In Bengal mds.
Sugar	12207	12142	Food Grains	65173	60675
Gur	33	344	Minor Agricultural products.	12677	58048
Salt, Cement and Soda.	24349 Rs. 276	28849	Oil Seeds.	54569	874
	In Rupees.				
Cloth & Yarn	1748029	1288844	Gur	25121	5024
Tobacco	29508	87933	Cotton	2436	2055
Kirana	254622	254475	Ghee	1711	295
Brass, Bronze and Metals.	92985	149627	Oil	68	38
Machinery, Medi- cine, Stationery	103044	111077	Bettle Leaves		51750 (Number)
Gold & Jewellery	215790	108290	Wool-Hemp	3230	1009
Arms & Ammunition	1114	1150	Cattle & Fowl.	Hds. Rs. 847 8746	Hds. Rs. 597 2996
Silver (Tolas)	241422	132447	Hides & Skin.	27857	35714 (Number)
Kerosene (Tins)	2756	5590	Silver (Tolas)	6172	Rs. 718
Petrol & Mobil Oils.	Gls. 792	Gls. 897 Mds. 3465	Gold	22	-
			Miscellaneous	Rs. 8746 Mds. 847	Rs. 503 Mds 8181
Miscellaneous	Rs. 23478 Mds. 1389	Rs. 73365	Bones	-	84 Carts.

7. The following tables show the 'realisation' of Customs Revenue and the revenue credited to other departments viz. Municipality, Revenue and Forest Departments through the Customs Department for the two years, 1943-44 and 1944-45 :—

(a)	Subject.	1943-44			1944-45		
		Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
	Export Duty	4,30,457	12	0	1,00,033	12	9
	Import Duty	1,00,474	1	3	1,86,162	9	9
	Kanta	33,741	8	10	19,046	13	9
	Cess on Chungi	1,964	0	0	480	9	3
	Fines & Forfeitures	14,082	0	0	4,056	3	3
	District Board Chungi	27,489	12	3	22,069	9	9
	Miscellaneous				1,728	0	0
	Total...	6,08,209	2	4	3,33,577	10	6

(b)	Subject.	1943-44			1944-45			Remarks.
	Chungi							
	(Naka Sadar)	39,174	0	0	16,008	15	0	Credited to Municipality
	Jhumpi	33,737	0	0	19,046	13	0	Credited to Revenue Department
	Grazing Forest	12,055	0	0	16,946	4	0	Credited to Forest Department.
	Total...	84,966	0	0	52,002	0	0	

8. As is seen from the above statement (a) the total realisation was less by Rs. 2,74,631 7 10 during the year under report as compared to that of the preceding year. The reduction is mainly due to the failure of Til and Maize crops, restriction on the export of Ghee and Cattle, and comparatively smaller quantity of Gur exported during 1944-45.

9. The administrative control of the Motor transport services is exercised by the Customs Department. The Customs Commissioner is empowered to deal with cases of breach of the terms of the agreement and offences under the Motor Vehical Act as far as the monopoly contractors are concerned. Similarly the Road-Tax on other means of Transport is also realised by the Customs Department. The total realisations from the Motor Monopoly Contract and other means of transport were Rs.26,710, 12 6 and Rs. 15,098 13 3 respectively.

Motor Monopoly and Road Tax.

10. In order to make the executive machinery of the department more effective, the Customs and Excise Commissioner was invested with additional powers by the Government as described below —

Customs Offences and their Jurisdiction.

S. No.	Order No.	Powers given.
1.	9732 17-5-45	To confiscate conveyance and packages used in smuggling.
2.	4473 11-1-43	To treat the action of abetting smuggling as an offence.
3.	12418 3-3-45	To impose heavier fines on habitual offenders.

Cases of Smuggling.

11. The following table records the institution, disposal etc. of cases of smuggling during the year 1943-44 and 1944-45:—

No. of Cases								Fines.		
Year.	Pending	Instituted.	Total	Disposed of.	Balance.	Out-standing	Imposed during the year.	Total.	Realised	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1943-44	48	492	540	462	78	11,504	16,253	27,757	13,045	14,712
1944-45	78	139	217	127	90	14,712	3,335	18,047	4,112	13,935

Note:—The balance of arrear shown in column No. 11 includes the sum of Rs. 10,000:- being the figure of fine in one case which has already been realised and kept as deposit (Amanat-Jama) as the case is under appeal. The actual amount in arrears in the year 1944-45 was Rs. 3,934/- only.

Sale of Stamps.

12. The Customs Nakedars in the District are also entrusted with the work of selling the Court-fee and Non-judicial stamps for which they are paid a fixed remuneration. The total value of sales through the Nakedars amounted to Rs. 305/- during the year of report as against Rs. 357/7/- in the previous year.

Customs-Taxation and Trade Potentiality.

13. The Customs Tax is an indirect tax and is élastic in nature. An increase or decrease in the Customs Revenue is more or less an indication of the expansion or contraction of the volume of trade which in its turn is closely related to the economic prosperity of the people. During the recent abnormal trade conditions caused by State restrictions, much of the desired improvement in the working of the Department was not possible. For instance, the opening of new commercial centres by offer of exemption from payment of Custom duty or other concession is out of question.

14. When the mineral wealth of the State is properly explored, its forest resources and agricultural products fully developed and marketed, new industries established, and communications improved, it can be reasonably hoped that much greater economic development and increased prosperity would follow. The Department is waiting to adopt vigorous efforts towards such progress, as soon as normal trade conditions return.

II Excise Department.

Distillery.

15. During the year, the Distillery, the only one in the State, owned and worked by the Government, continued to be under the administrative charge of the Customs and Excise Commissioner. There are under him the Distillery Engineer and distillery Inspector who are respectively responsible for the manufacture and distribution of liquor. What is known as the "Madras-System" is in vogue for the supply and manufacture of liquor. Liquor is directly supplied from the Distillery to the licensed vendors for sale on commission basis.

16. The statements given below show the quantity of liquor manufactured and issued during the year under report:—

(a)	60 U.P.	25 U.P.	Spiced Liquor.	Dubara of Gur and Spiced Liquor.
	gls.	gls.	Btls.	Btls.
Opening Balance	2,070	84	91	198
Distilled during the year	92,454	3,917	793	120
Increase due to reducing the strength by dilution.	41	...	...	...
Total ...	94,565	4,001	884	318

(b)	Particulars.	60° U. P.		25° U. P.		Spiced Liquor.	Dubara Gur and spiced Liquor.
		Gls.	Btls.	Gls.	Btls.	Btls.	Btls.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Supplied to Shops.	91380	4	3704	2	762	287
	Returned for Re- distillation.	190	0	23	0	0	0
	Used in preparing spiced liquor.	0	0	125	0	0	0
	Issued in doles	472	0	0	0	0	0
	Supplied for festivals.	47	5	5	2	27	0
	Driage and wastage	291	3	46	2	0	0
	Mixing 25 U. P. Liquor into 60 U. P. Liquor to raise the strength.	0	0	80	0	0	0
	Total ...	92,382	0	3,984	0	789	287
	Closing Balance	2,310	0	27	0	95	31
	Grand Total ...	94,692	0	4,011	0	884	318

17. The sale price of liquor of 60 U. P. was Rs. 6/- per gallon. The rates of sealed spiced liquor, dubara of gur, and dubara of spiced gur were Rs. 1/12/-, Rs. 2/- and Rs. 2/4/- per bottle respectively.

18. The quantity of liquor sold during the year under report is shown in the following table:—

Year	60° U. P.	25° U. P.	Spiced Liquor.	Dubara of Gur 25 U. P.	Dubara of Spiced Gur.	Value
	gls.	gls.	Btls.	Btls.	Btls.	Rs.
1944-45	86,167	3,599	698	193	71	2,59,035

25. The total income of the Excise Department under the various heads during the year under report is compared with that of the previous year in the following table :—

Excise Revenue.

Heads.	Year	
	1943-44	1944-45
Distillery.	2,33,688	2,58,273
Opium	62,831	42,011
Bhang and Ganja	3,540	4,055
License Fees	21,926	24,741
Match Excise Duty	23,280	31,115
Fines & Forfeitures	5,396	1,165
Miscellaneous	130	73
Total	3,50,791	3,61,433

26. The State does not produce Opium, Bhang and Ganja in sufficient quantities to meet the local needs. The quantities of the aforesaid drugs imported from outside for meeting the local demand is shown in the following table :—

Opium, Bhang and Ganja Drugs.

Drugs.	From where Imported.	Quantity Imported.		
		Mds.	Srs.	Chh.
Opium	Govt. Opium Factory, Neemuch.	34	35	12
Bhang	Partabgarh State.	7	15	13
Ganja	State warehouse, Sanawal.	8	...	...

27. The sale of Opium, Bhang and Ganja is made to the public through licensed vendors and Customs Nakas, on commission basis. The following table indicates the total number of shops and the quantities sold during the year :—

Sale Arrangements.

Drugs.	Number of Shops.	Quantities.			
		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Tola.
Opium	38	66	20	4	2
Bhang	12	21	12	14	4
Ganja	19	6	4	10	1

28. His Highness' Government have joined the Scheme of the Government of India (since the year 1934) under which the Excise Duty on matches is pooled and proceeds divided among the States and provinces on population basis. During the year under report Rs. 31,115 was the share of this State.

Matches.

CHAPTER V

FORESTS & MINES.

I Forest Department.

Mr. S. S. Shivpuri, took over charge of the Forest Department on the 10th March 1945, relieving the Customs Commissioner who had been officiating as the head of that department, because the permanent incumbent had resigned.

Head of the Department.

Administrative Divisions.

2. The forests of the State are divided into four administrative divisions viz. (1) Range Gird, (2) Anas, (3) Mahi and (4) Arao.

Forest Demarcation.

3. Since no proper demarcation of forests had been made in the past it was decided during the year to get this done. An experienced officer was appointed to the post of Forest Settlement Officer, which was newly created for the purpose. During the year under report 20 forest blocks were surveyed and their boundaries fixed, comprising nearly 38 Sq. miles. The settlement of rights and other connected matters was also completed for two blocks, namely Shampura and Nathelao. The total expenditure incurred on the Forest Settlement Department during the year under report was Rs. 1,058/- where as the amount sanctioned for the purpose was Rs. 9,490/- for the year.

Forest Chowkies.

4. The forest area in the State had been divided formerly into 32 beats. During the year under report, 6 more beats were created out of the larger beats. Each beat is in the charge of a forest guard. A group of such beats is assigned to a headguard. It is intended to provide forest chowkies at the headquarters of each forest guard and headguard.

Forest Cairns.

5. The following table gives the details of the old cairns maintained during the year under report. They will be displaced as the forest settlement work proceeds:—

Name of Range.	No. of Cairns Maintained.
Anas	1972
Mahi	501
Arao	925
Girdh	865
Total...	4263

Organisation and Improvement of Forests.

6. During the year under report, thinning operations were undertaken departmentally in one portion of block Shampura. This block has been divided into three parts and each part is to be worked on a yearly basis.

7. During the year under report, coupes were prepared throughout the State in order to work the forests of the State systematically on a sylvi-cultural basis and were auctioned in the month of June 1945 for being worked from the next year.

Muafi and Concession Passes.

8. Muafi passes which were formerly issued to the various State Departments have been discontinued. They are being issued only in special cases; for example, for irrigation purposes or to people whose houses are destroyed by fire. No duties are levied on the collection of minor forest produce such as gum, lac, honey, wax etc. for local consumption.

Revenue Expenditure.

9. The Forest Revenue in the year under report as compared with that of the last year is shown below:—

Heads of Income.	1943-44	1944-45
I. Timber and other forest produce removed by State Agency :—		
(a) Timber	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
(b) Firewood & Charcoal	Rs. 577/-	Rs. 1,849/-
(c) Grass farms	Rs. 2,651/-	Rs. 2,536/-
(d) Miscellaneous	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Total ...	Rs. 3,228/-	Rs. 4,385/-

II. Timber and other forest produce removed by consumers :—		
(a) Royalty & Export	Rs. 29,143/-	Rs. 44,337/-
(b) Firewood & Charcoal	Rs. 3,244/-	Rs. 3,133/-
(c) Plough Tax	Rs. 29,667/-	Rs. 28,133/-
(d) Grazing Fees	Rs. 8,381/-	Rs. 8,645/-
(e) Miscellaneous	Rs. 3,347/-	Rs. 4,592/-
	Rs. 47,782/-	Rs. 88,845/-
III. Mines and Quarries		
(a) Quarries.	Rs. 4,083/-	Rs. 4,185/-
(b) Mines	Rs. 4,136/-	Rs. 7,240/-
	Rs. 8,219/-	Rs. 11,425/-
GRAND TOTAL...	Rs. 86,229/-	Rs. 1,04,655/-

10. The expenditure on the Forest and Mines Department including Forest Settlement amounted to Rs. 27,131/- as against Rs. 14,147/- in the previous year.

11. There is a Central Depot (Hazira) for the supply of grass, fire-wood and charcoal at the Capital principally to the Stables and other State Departments. The Statement below gives the details of the grass, fire-wood and charcoal collected and disposed of at the Central Depot during the year under report:—

Grass Depot.

Heads.	Grass (maunds)	Firewood (Manis)	Charcoal (maunds)
Opening Balance	2,260	72	160
Received during the year.	10,088	2,048	421
Total ...	12,348	2,120	581
Supplied to :—			
1. State Departments.	8,443	1,558	207
2. Public	1,246	53	63
3. Given gratis to Cartwallas	726	...	...
4. Written off as waste	605	...	...
Total ...	11,020	1,611	270
Closing Balance ...	1,328	509	311

12. Besides these supplies, a certain quantity of green grass were supplied to Karkhanejat (for the stables) as detailed below:—

	Number of cartloads.	
1. October	1944	93
2. Aug.-Sept.	1945	150
Total...	243	

13. The forest rules issued in 1908 for the administration of the State forests, having been found incomplete, a proper draft of a Forest Act has been prepared for being enacted in the State. It will be placed before the next Session of the Rajya Parishad and, when passed, will replace the old Rules.

Forest Act.

II Mines Department.

14. The Mines Department continued to remain under the Conservator of Forests for administrative purposes. The Statement given below gives particulars of the licenses issued or cancelled for working the different mineral deposits:—

Leases and Licenses.

No.	Name of the firm working.	Name of mineral	Name of place	Prospecting License or mining lease.	Remarks.
IN FORCE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.					
1.	Sath Kachorimal Sukhlal Chhindwara C. P.	Galena	Kara-Bilia	Prospecting License.	
2.	-Do-	Manganese	Ghatia-Sobania	Mining Lease.	
3.	-Do-	"	Pandwal-Omkar	"	
4.	Indo-American Mining Corporation, Delhi.	"	Kalakhunta	"	
GRANTED DURING THE YEAR.					
1.	Pandya Shah & Co, Anand.	Galena	Karabilia-Jetalia	Prospecting License.	
2.	-Do-	Manganese	Itala	Mining Lease	
3.	-Do-	Iron-Pyrite	Nathelao	"	
4.	Eastern Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd., Calcutta.	Galena	Jetalia-Chikli	Prospecting License.	
TERMINATED DURING THE YEAR.					
1.	Indian Minerals Ltd., Maihar	Soapstone	...	Mining Lease	Cancelled.
2.	L. R. Joshi, Betulganj C. P.	Graphite	...	"	Terminated.
3.	South Rajputana Minerals Co., Nagpur.	Iron-Pyrite	...	Prospecting License.	Period ended.

Geological Survey.

15. Almost all the important minerals found in the State have been prospected by qualified geologists appointed by the State and technically analysed. Of these, Graphite, Manganese, Soapstone and Iron-Pyrites have been worked with satisfactory results.

CHAPTER VI

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Courts.

1. Justice was administered in the State in year under report by the following courts:—

- (1) Parmochcha Shasan.
- (2) High Court.
- (3) District and Sessions Court.
- (4) Civil Court.
- (5) First Class Magistrate, Northern Division.
- (6) First Class Magistrate, Southern Division.
- (7) Munsif-Second Class Magistrate's Court, Khandu.

2. The following officers also exercised Magisterial Powers:—

SECOND CLASS MAGISTRATE,
Conservator of Forests.

For offences under the forest rules.

THIRD CLASS MAGISTRATE.

Tehsildars Northern, Southern, and Sadar Divisions.

For recording confessions under Sec. 164 of Cr. P. Code only.

I The Parmochcha Shasan (Formerly called Ijlas Alia)

Jurisdiction.

3. Besides exercising the prerogative as the Sovereign Ruler of the State in entertaining petitions for mercy, Parmochcha Shasan also entertains appeals from the decisions of the High Court in the following matters only:—

(a) *Criminal.*

Where sentence of death or life imprisonment is awarded.

(N. B.—All sentences of death or life imprisonment passed by the High Court require confirmation by Parmochcha Shasan).

(b) *Civil.*

- (i) From any decree passed in appeal by the High Court in suits in which there has been no second appeal, and when the ground of appeal is that the decision is contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law.
- (ii) From any decree or final orders passed by the High Court when the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute in the appeal exceeds Rupees Twenty Five Thousand, and
- (iii) The decree or final order appealed against sets aside or modifies the decision of the Court immediately below the High Court.

4. The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of by the Parmochcha Shasan during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Nature of Cases.	Year.	Arrears of the past year.	Registered this year.	Disposal								Pending at the close of the year.
				Total.	Confirmed	Reversed	Amended	Remanded for retrial	Compromised.	Transferred.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Review	1943-44	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Civil	1944-45	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Appeal	1943-44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal	1944-45	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Uzardari	1943-44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil	1944-45	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Uzardari	1943-44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal	1944-45	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

II The High Court.

5. The High Court exercises all the powers of the High Court under the codes of Civil and Criminal procedure and under any other law or order for the time being in force in the State. The only limitation to the powers of the High Court is that any sentence of death or imprisonment of life passed by it shall be subject to confirmation by Parmochcha Shasan. The High Court also exercises disciplinary jurisdiction over pleaders and mukhtars and deals with their enrolment, removal etc. The High Court has also the inherent powers to make such orders as may appear to it necessary in any case to prevent abuse of the process of any court subordinate to it or otherwise to secure the ends of justice.

6. The High Court Judge is empowered to inspect and supervise the working of other courts in the State and to issue such directions and introduce such reforms as he may deem necessary for the better working of the courts either generally or in regard to particular matters.

7. The following table contains the figures of the cases disposed of by the High Court during the year of the report as compared with the previous year:—

Nature of Cases.	Year.	Disposed of during the year.										Pending at the close of the year.
		Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Amended.	Remanded for retrial.	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.	Total.		
1	2	1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Civil	1943-44.	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
Appeal	1944-45	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
Civil	1943-44	8	14	22	13	3	3	...	...	19	3
Revision	1944-45	3	19	22	12	4	1	...	...	17	5
Civil	1943-44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Review	1944-45	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appeal	1943-44	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
Criminal	1944-45	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
Revision	1943-44	1	9	10	7	2	1	...	...	10	...
Criminal	1944-45	...	6	6	3	1	...	...	...	4	2
Committed from	1943-44	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Sessions Court.	1944-45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reference	1943-44	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Criminal	1944-45	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	...
Lawaris	1943-44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appeal	1944-45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawaris	1943-44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revision	1944-45	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Miscella- neous	1943-44	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
	1944-45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Judge.

8. Mr. G. V. Chitley, B. A., LL. B., worked as Judge of the High Court until 11th August, 1945 when he submitted his resignation which was accepted.

III District & Sessions Court.

Jurisdiction.

9. The District Judge hears all appeals under the Civil Procedure Code from the decrees and orders passed by the Civil Judge and has jurisdiction to try civil suits above the value of Rs. 2,500/-. All appeals from the decrees and orders passed by the Civil Court, Khandu, are heard by the District Judge. The District Judge has also jurisdiction in all matters relating to Guardianship.

10. The Sessions Judge exercises all appellate and revisional powers under the Criminal Procedure Code. The Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years; but where in his opinion a sentence of death or life imprisonment or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years is necessary, he has to submit such cases to the High Court for orders. The Sessions Judge is also invested with the powers of Additional District Magistrate.

11. The District and Sessions Judge is empowered to inspect and supervise the working of the subordinate civil and criminal courts,

12. The District and Sessions Judge is invested with the powers of Registrar, Joint Stock Companies.

13. The work of extradition proceedings was transferred to this officer from the 1st of March, 1945 to be conducted by him in his capacity as Additional District Magistrate.

Case Work.

14. The statement below shows the cases disposed of by the District and Sessions Court during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

**Statement showing the Case work of the District and Sessions Court
Banswara State during the year 1944-45.**

[illegible]

The Judge.

15. Mr. O. L. Trivedi, B. A., LL. B., continued to work as the District and Sessions Judge till 20th May, 1945. On his resignation Mr. Rajendra Prasad, B. A. LL. B., officiated as the District and Sessions Judge and continued to hold this charge till the close of the year. At that time this officer also held charge of another department. This is the reason why some cases remained undecided at the end of the year. His duties were then rather heavy.

IV Civil Court.

The Judge.

16. During the year under report Mr. Rajendra Prasad B. A., LL. B., worked as Civil Judge and Boundary Officer up to 31st March 1945. From 1st April 1945 Mr. Kanti Lal Ojha, B. A., LL. B., First Class Magistrate, Northern Division, was given the charge of Civil work and he held the post of the Civil Judge and Boundry Officer till the end of the year under report.

Regular Suits.

17. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 49 as against 37 in the previous year. 122 suits were instituted this year as against 91 in the previous year. The total number of cases that came up for decision this year was 171, out of which 108 were decided leaving the balance of 63 cases at the close of the year, as against 49 of the previous year.

Small Causes Suits.

18. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 463 as against 265 in the previous year and 1,270 suits were instituted this year as against 1,666 in the previous year. The total number of cases that came up for decision this year was 1,733, out of which 1,457 were decided leaving the balance of 276 cases at the close of the year as against 463 of the previous year.

19. Of the regular suits disposed of this year, 17 were decided *ex parte* 40 were admitted or compromised, 33 were struck off the file for default of appearance of parties or for want of proof or by withdrawal by the plaintiffs and 18 were otherwise disposed of.

20. The classification of suits (small causes and others instituted in the year under report according to the value of the subject matter was as under:—

1167 suits up to the value of Rs. 100/-0

196 suits above the value of Rs. 100/-0 and below Rs. 500/-0

21 suits above Rs. 500/-0 and below Rs. 1,000/-0

8 suits above Rs. 1,000/-0 and below Rs. 2,500/-0

21. The aggregate value of the suits instituted in the year was Rs. 1,03,481-8-0 as against Rs. 1,09,166-4-6 of the previous year.

Execution of Decrees.

22. The number of petitions for execution of decrees pending at the beginning of the year was 378. The number of petitions for execution of decrees filed during the year was 928 of the value of Rs. 82,791-5-2. Of these 744 petitions of the value of Rs. 65,715-2-3 were disposed of. In all 562 petitions were pending disposal at the close of the year, out of which 279 were less than 6 months old, 215 less than 12 months and 68 more than 12 months old.

23. Thirteen objections against proceedings in execution cases were pending at the beginning of the year as against 9 in the last year and 16 objections were filed during the year as against 22 in the last year. Out of the total of 29 objections awaiting disposal 22 were decided as against 18 in the last year. Seven objections were pending at the close of the year.

21. Three appeals were pending at the beginning of the year as against 2 of the last year and 9 appeals were filed during the year against the decision of the court. Of these 12 appeals, 7 were decided leaving the balance of 5 at the close of the year. Civil Appeals.

25. Three revisions were pending at the beginning of the year as against 8 in the last year and 19 were filed during the year as against 14 in the last year. Of these 22 revisions, 17 were disposed of as against 19 in the last year leaving a balance of 5 at the close of the year. Civil Revisions.

26. Fifteen Boundry cases were pending at the beginning of the year. The same was the number in the previous year. No new cases were instituted during the year. Boundry Cases.

V First Class Magistrate's Court.

27. The total number of criminal cases brought to trial during the year under report before the First Class Magistrate's Court, Northern Division, and the Courts of the Third Class Magistrates Tehsils Sadar and Northern, the Second Class Magistrate's Courts, the Second Class Magistrate conservator of Forests, the First Class Special Magistrate (Civil Judge) and the Honorary Third Class Magistrate, the Private Secretary to His Highness was 484 involving 756 persons. This number includes 97 pending cases of the past year involving 177 persons awaiting trial. 401 cases involving 623 persons were disposed of during the year under report as against 467 cases involving 601 persons in the last year. Cases pending at the close of the year under report numbered 83 involving 133 persons, the number for the past year being 97 involving 177 persons. Northern Division.

28. The total number of criminal cases brought to trial during the year under report before the First Class Magistrate's Court, Southern Division, the Courts of the Tehsil Southern and Special Magistrate (Civil Judge) was 164 involving 369 persons. This number includes 23 pending cases of the past year involving 76 persons awaiting trial. 110 cases involving 253 persons were disposed of during the year under report as against 134 cases involving 204 persons in the past. Cases pending at the close of the year under report numbered 54 involving 116 persons as contrasted with 23 pending cases of the past year involving 76 persons. Southern Division.

29. Mr. Ratan Lal Shah, B. A., LL. B., worked as the First Class Magistrate, Northern and Southern Divisions, from 1st April 1945 to the end of the year under report. The Magistrate.

CHAPTER VII

PROTECTION

I. Military.

1. The State maintains a small force named the 'Prithvi Rifles'. The strength of the unit is 95, including Officers and Men. It is equipped with 110 single loading rifles of 303" bore. It is employed chiefly for mounting guard and providing escorts on ceremonial occasions. The total expenditure incurred on the Prithvi Rifles amounted to Rs. 19,685/- during the year under report.

2. All the Jagirdars of the State, including the Jagirdar of Kushalgarh, are under an obligation to render Military Service to the State whenever called upon by the Government to do so.

II. Police.

Head of the Department.

3. Mr. O. P. Tewari remained the Superintendent of Police during the year under report. Rai Saheb R. K. Kaul, (retired Deputy Superintendent Police, U. P.) took over charge as Police Commissioner on 19th September, 1945.

4. An increase in the strength of the Police Force to the extent described below was sanctioned in the Budget for the year 1944-45 :—

Assistant Superintendent of Police	1
Sub Inspectors	4
Office Clerks	5
Head Constables	5
Havildars	6
Constables	26
Mail Runners	5
Village Chowkidars	5
Sowars	2
Road Chowkidars	2

5. The post of the Chief Inspector was abolished and the post of Personal Assistant to the Head of the Police Department was created in its place.

Jagir Police.

6. The first and second grade Jagirdars of the State maintain a certain number of policemen within their Jagirs. Jagir police is subject to the disciplinary control and inspection of the State Superintendent of Police in the interest of a uniform and coordinated policy and supervision of all matters concerning crime, its prevention and detection, and the maintenance of peace and order. During the year under report the Superintendent of Police inspected the Jagirs of Kalinjra, Khandu, Ganora, Motagam, Metwala, Kuwania, Chaja, Narwali, Bhukiya and Vichawara.

7. The condition of the Police in Jagirs calls for much improvement and reorganisation. The subject is engaging Government's attention.

Expenditure.

8. The State budget for the year 1944-45 provided Rs. 65,192/- for Police Force. Actual expenditure, however, amounted only to Rs. 37,802/- exclusive of Rs. 12,696/- spent by the Jagirs on the Jagir Police. The personnel required for the force was not available in sufficient number.

Criminal Investigation Department.

9. The system of Intelligence work was not properly organised until the beginning of the year. The matter received attention. One post of an Intelligence Sub-Inspector was created.

Armed Police.

10. There is no regular Armed Police in the State. Men of Civil Police are armed with Henry Martin Rifles and Snider Muskets, when necessary. The creation of such a Military Police Force is under contemplation.

Village Chowkidars.

11. With the increase sanctioned in their number during the year, the strength of the Village Chowkidars was 45 at the end of the year.

Road Chowkidars.

12. The State Maintains 33 Chowkidars for the safe conduct of traffic on important routes. The old system of Road Chowkidars is being continued, but their usefulness is steadily declining under changed conditions of life and travel. The number is being reduced in the new budget. They would be stationed at important places only.

13. *Recruitment.* At the end of the year the Police Force had vacancies in its different ranks to the extent stated below:—

Recruitment Training,
Education and
Health.

Asstt. Superintendent of Police	1
Personal Asstt. to the Supdt. of Police	1
Police Inspector	1
Sowars	2
Constables	67
Mail Runners	1

14. There were 10 resignations of constables during the year and seven cases of desertion.

15. The efficiency and good service of the Department are considerably affected by the large number of vacancies in the Force.

16. *Training and Education.* Of the actual strength of 59 Officers and 113 Men, 42 Officers and 15 Men are literate and 17 Officers and 91 Men are illiterate. This is a deplorable state of affairs and efforts are on foot to improve it.

17. *Health.* The present arrangement for the medical treatment of the police personnel when sick is unsatisfactory. A Police ward will be needed when the new hospital is constructed. The system of annual medical examination of constables is not in vogue. This is under contemplation.

18. *Discipline.* Discipline continued to be fair. There appears, however, much room for improvement. During the year, one Head Constable, one Havildar and two Constables had to be prosecuted for corruption. The Head Constable and the Havildar were acquitted by the Court while the constables were convicted.

Discipline, Punishment
and Rewards.

19. *Punishments.* Departmental punishments were awarded in the following cases:—

- 1 Sub-Inspector was reduced;
- 3 Constables & 1 Havildar were dismissed.

20. *Rewards.* Altogether nine Police officers were granted cash rewards for good work in the course of the year.

21. There is no proper building for Police Lines or offices of the Police Department. This is an urgent need, and plans are being prepared for meeting it.

Buildings.

22. Our relations with the neighbouring States of Ratlam, Mewar, Dungarpur and Sailana continued to remain cordial. Co-operation is readily received and given with the object of putting down crime and apprehending offenders.

Relations with
neighbouring
States.

23. The prosecution side needs considerable improvement. A new situation with a proper salary was created in the year's Budget for this duty.

Prosecution Work.

24. The total number of persons convicted during the year for offences specified in paragraph 226 of the Police Regulations (List A & B) was 20 as compared to 23 in 1943-44. Nine finger prints were sent for record to the Finger Print Bureau at Ajmer in 1944-45. as against 18 in 1943-44.

25. Finger print slips sent for examination in 1943-44. Cases traced in both the years were only two, and the rest remained untraced.

Cognisable Offences.

26. The total number of cases of cognisable offences reported to the Police showed an increase of 108 over the last year's figure. This increase is mostly under robbery, burglary and cattle-theft and was due partly to economic conditions and the inefficiency of preventive action.

27. The following table gives particulars of the investigation work of the Police Department during the year under report as compared with the performance of the previous year:—

Details.	Number of Crimes							Number of Accused.						
	Pending from last year.	Reported during the year.	Total.	Disposed of	Balance	Awaiting Trial.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	Sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Balance.	Percentage of persons convicted to those challaned.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Khalsa														
1943-44	80	430	510	448	62	104	208	312	312	111	90	107	56.2	
1944-45	62	501	563	427	136	107	184	291	291	108	114	69	48.6	
Jagirs														
1943-44	27	95	122	91	31	38	53	91	91	19	18	54	51.35	
1944-45	31	132	163	112	51	54	38	92	92	16	38	38	29.6	

SPECIAL OFFENCES.

Murder and Culpable
Homicide Not amounting to Murder.

28. *Murder.* The number of murders reported was 8 as compared at 9 in the previous year. Most of the murders were committed as usual over women or property.

29. The results of investigation in murder cases were satisfactory. Six cases were challaned including one in which the accused persons were absconding. One case ended in acquittal and 5 cases are still pending trial in the Court.

30. *Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder.* The number of true cases of culpable homicide was 3 as against 4 in the last year. Two remained untraced and only one case ended in conviction in which the accused was challaned under Section 302 I. P. C.

Dacoity.

31. The position at the end of the year 1943-44 was that 3 cases of dacoity were pending of which one is still under trial in the court. Two ended in acquittal. This record confirms the poor quality of prosecution work of the Police Department.

32. During the period under review there were 3 new cases, one each one each in Khamera, Sadar Kotwali; and Bhopatpura circles. All the three cases remained untraced. The last case in Bhopatpura circle was a case of dacoity with murder and was still under investigation when

the year closed. The gang concerned is reported to be taking shelter in Kushalgarh Thikana.

33. Nineteen cases of robbery were reported as against 14 in the last year. The percentage of cases challaned and convicted was higher in the year than that of the previous year. Robbery.

34. There were 227 cases of burglary registered in the year as against 177 in the past year, an increase of 50 cases over the last year's figure. This increase is much to be deplored. The extraordinary rise in the cost of living and shortage of foodgrains may account for it. But the large number of vacancies in the Police Force, its inadequate training and low standard of efficiency are additional reasons.

35. The percentage of cases convicted to those reported was 3.17 as compared with 8.04 last year.

36. The incidence under this head has somewhat increased, the figures being 131 true cases for 1944-45 as against 111 in 1943-44. Theft.

37. The percentage of convictions was 23.7, which is materially the same as in 1943-44.

38. Agricultural produce was stolen in 17 cases.

39. There were 17 cases of theft of firearms (M. L. Guns) 5 guns were recovered and the accused brought to justice. There was one case of theft of telephone wire which remained untraced.

40. There was a heavy increases in cattle theft cases, the number having doubled this year. They involved 445 heads of cattle of which 154 were subsequently recovered. Cattle-Theft.

41. The increase under this head is due to the enormous rise in the prices of cattle. No Particular gang was traced. Bhils are generally addicted to this crime. These cases have occurred mostly on the borders of Partabgarh, Dungarpur, Ratlam and Santrampur, which indicates that some of the Bhils of other States were actively engaged in cattle lifting.

42. Four cases were reported as compared with ten in the previous year. Only one case was sent up which ended in acquittal. All the cases related to petty amounts. Criminal breach of Trust.

43. The total value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 1,30,362/7/9, or Rs. 97,347/14/9 more than the year before. This increase is not as great as it appears because of the great rise in the price of cattle. Stolen property worth Rs. 20,451/15/- was recovered. Recoveries.

44. This matter needs a thorough reorganisation as the system of maintaining history sheets and enquiry slips does not exist and Station Officers do not understand surveillance rules. It will require much time and labour to train them and the other staff in this branch for which action is in progress. Surveillance and Preventive Action.

45. There were no cases under Section 109 or 110 Cr. P. Code, throughout the year. These provisions afford the Police useful powers for checking crime. Preventive Sections.

46. Mogias are the only registered members of the Criminal Tribes in the State, but the rules which are in force are very old and rather out of date. No instruction are on record to indicate when and how registration Criminal Tribes.

has to be made, nor have any rules been framed for exempting persons who are leading an honest life and against whom there have been no complaints for many years.

47. There were 38 names on the list at the beginning of the year. One died during the year and nine names were expunged due to long absence. Four new names of Mogias were entered who came from unknown places. One of them has been traced as registered Mogia of Udaipur State and will be sent back to that State for prosecution for absence without leave. Enquiries are in progress about the remaining three persons. The total number of Mogias on the list this year is 32 of whom 8 are absent. A proper system of surveillance over them by the Police or by the Lumberdars has still to be worked out and enforced, supported by the enunciation of definite rules.

JAIL.

- Charge. 48. The District and Sessions Judge, Banswara, exercised the powers of the Inspector-General of Jails. Mr. Kantilal Ojha, B. A., LL. B., First Class Magistrate and Civil Judge, Banswara was the Superintendent of the Jail and Hafiz Mohammad Shahbaz Khan, the Jailor.
- Jail Manual. 49. There is only one Jail in the State situated at the Capital. It is governed by the Ajmer-Merwara Jail Manual, 1936.
- Jail Guard. 50. The Jail Guard consists of 2 Havildars and 24 Warders, who are provided with 23 rifles besides a few muzzle loading guns.
- Health of Prisoners. 51. The health of the prisoners during the year under report remained satisfactory. The Cholera epidemic which raged in the State during July and August 1945 left the Jail unaffected. Only one under trial prisoner was infected with the disease but with prompt medical attendance provided to him, he recovered.
52. The Medical Officers of the Hospital regularly attended to cases of illness in the Jail and also inspected it. The State Hospital provides a separate ward for the convicts when they are admitted for indoor treatment.
- Expenditure. 53. The total expenditure on the Jail during the year under report was Rs. 6,691/14/9 as against Rs. 7,254-6-3 in the previous year.
- Jail Factory. 54. There is in the Jail a factory for making some articles of common use for the training of the inmates. Cotton durries, carpets, Khaddar, Niwars curtains and also bamboo chiks are turned out by the convicts. The total sale of articles made in the Jail amounted to Rs. 899-8-0 during the year which gave a profit of Rs. 506-10-7.
- Statement of Convicts. 55. Following is the statement about the number of convicts confined in the State Jail during the year:-

Year	Last year's Balance.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Released during the year.	Transferred during the year.	Expired during the year.	Escaped during the year.	Balance at the end of the year.	Daily average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1944-45	44	87	131	89	...	2	...	40	32.30

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION AND LIBRARIES.

I Education.

1. The Department of Education was thoroughly overhauled and re-organised in the year under report. For achieving this purpose and developing the department generally it was considered necessary to put this important activity of the State under a competent wholtime officer. The post of the Director of Education was created in the budget for the year 1944-45. Until June, 1945 the work of the Department was entrusted to the Head Master of the High School at the Capital. This arrangement was obviously faulty and inadequate. On 6th June 1945, Mr. H. R. Kewalramani, B. A. (Hons) M. A., who had been selected for the post of the Director took over charge of the Department. He brought to the Department experience of Educational work extending over a decade and a half, part of which was gained at the well known educational and industrial institutions of Dayalbagh, near Agra.

Head of the Department.

2. A comprehensive plan of reform and Expansion has been adopted for the Education Department. It included:—

Programme of Educational Progress & Reorganisation.

- (a) Amelioration of the conditions of the teaching profession, including revision of their salaries;
- (b) Liberal facilities for the training of teachers of various grades;
- (c) Establishment of more Girl's schools in the State;
- (d) Re-organisation of rural education;
- (e) Provision of Handicraft classes in the existing schools, particularly in the rural areas;
- (f) Opening of Basic Schools, with the aim of co-relating the teaching of ordinary school subjects with that of a craft;
- (g) A system of granting State aid to such private schools as deserved encouragement and conform to the standard laid down in the rules made for the purpose;
- (h) Introduction of a liberal scheme of scholarships, enabling deserving students to continue their studies in the State Schools and also to receive further education, general and technical, in institutions outside the State;
- (i) Broadening the educational curriculum in the State by the addition of subjects like Drawing, Science, Commerce, Tailoring, Spinning and Weaving, Carpentry, Smithy etc. etc.,
- (j) Arrangements for the imparting of physical education and
- (k) Having a separate school medical service.

3. This programme represented the work-card for the new officer. The grades of the teachers (including the head masters) were revised. The following scales were sanctioned in the year under report:—

Grades of School Teachers.

Description of the teacher.	Scale of salaries.
Head Master High School	Rs. 150-10-250.
Senior Assistant Master	Rs. 75- 5-100. E. B, 10-150.
Head Master Middle School	" " "
ASSISTENT TEACHERS (Men).	
(a) Trained Graduates	Rs. 75- 5-100. E. B. - 5-135.

(b) Untrained Graduates	Rs. 60- 4-100.
(c) Trained Intermediates	Rs. 50- 3- 80.
(d) Undergraduates, Intermediates untrained or Matriculates trained.	Rs. 35- 3- 50.
(e) Matriculates.	Rs. 25- 2- 40.
(f) Non-Matriculates	Rs. 18- 1- 30.
LADY TEACHERS.	
(a) Trained Graduates	Rs. 75- 5-100. E. B. 5-135
(b) Trained Intermediates or Untrained Graduates	Rs. 65- 5-100 ⁹
(c) Trained Matriculates or Untrained Intermediates.	Rs. 40- 4- 80
(d) Mistresses V. C. Trained or Untrained Matriculates	Rs. 35- 3- 55
(e) Mistresses Untrained	Rs. 25- 2- 35
Inspectors of Schools	Rs. 60- 4-100 plus Rs. 30 T. A.

Note:—Teachers who are in permanent State service enjoy the benefit of the Providend Fund. There is also provision for granting Dearness Allowance to members of the staff drawing a salary of Rs. 60/- or less per mensem.

Training of Teachers.

4. The very important subject of the training of teachers has received the attention it deserves. Two teachers had already been deputed for a preliminary course of Basic School Teachers' training and two for a short course of Handicrafts training. In July 1945 one more teacher was sent out for Basic School training course, two for C. T. Diploma Course and two for the Handicrafts Course.

5. The Government adopted a liberal policy as regards the training of teachers which is the foundation for building up a sound educational service. The teachers sent out for training are paid all their expenses on such items as fees, books, travelling boarding and lodging, examinations etc. On successful completion of their courses, they are promoted to superior grades which are open to trained teachers and receive higher emoluments.

Training of Teachers in-Service-Scheme.

6. The Education Department has accepted the Scheme of 'Training-of-Teachers-in-Service' according to which the pupil teachers deputed by the Banswara Government for training at Udaipur could continue to receive the guidance and supervision of the Principal and his staff of the Training College for two years after completing their training at the College.

7. This is a useful scheme for this country and holds considerable promise of improvement in the efficiency of teachers' work,

Scholarships.

8. The scheme of granting scholarships was considerably liberalised. A sum of Rs. 5,000/- was set apart for the year to be utilised for awarding scholarships for higher education, technical education and such professional training as may be useful for the State. Some scholarships have been ear-marked for students of backward classes and also for those of rural areas. Girls receive a few scholarships, the special object being to stimulate progress in women's education,

Basic Education.

9. The experiment of Basic Education was launched on the 25th August 1945, with the establishment of Basic Schools in the villages of THIKARIYA and KOPRA. The masters received their preliminary training at Udaipur. The schools have been frequently visited by the Director and his inspecting staff, whose advice is readily available to them.

The masters meet the Director every week to discuss their difficulties with him and to seek guidance. Much of the material the school needed has been provided to them, including plots of ground for gardening and nature study. The whole experiment is being very carefully watched and though it is too early to pass judgement on it, the prospects of its success are becoming brighter as time passes.

10. Basic education has now come to occupy a definite place in the educational scheme of the country. The "activity" principle and the principle of relating the child's studies to its social environment are obviously sound methods for making educational work more fruitful and realistic. These valuable methods will be utilised and adopted for the benefit of this State also, to the extent it is practicable.

11. With the opening of the schools in July 1945, important changes were effected in the organisation of the various educational institution in the State. The High School did not have Third and Fourth classes. It had arrangements for teaching only one optional subject viz, Sanskrit. Both these deficiencies were immediately supplied. Third and Fourth classes were added to the High School making it a complete unit. Drawing was started as an additional optional subject upto 8th Class and application made to the Rajputana Board for obtaining recognition in this subject for the High School Examination of the year 1946.

Re-organisation of
State Schools.

12. The Branch School so far had imparted instruction merely upto 5th Class. With effect from the new session, it was raised to a Middle School with classes from 3rd to 8th. The grade of the Headmaster was revised and his salary and status were raised. A new PRIMARY SCHOOL was started to serve as a feeder to the Middle and High Schools and was placed under a qualified Head Master. The GIRLS' SCHOOL was raised to Middle English Standard (7th Class). The salary of the Head Mistress was increased and additional teachers provided for the School.

13. The importance of Physical Culture was fully recognised and a qualified Physical Instructor appointed in July 1945. His duties included the maintenance of health records of school children. The Government also sanctioned a separate Medical Service for providing medical treatment and prevention of diseases among students. The post of a whole-time School Medical Officer has been provided to carry out this work.

Physical Instruction
and School Medical
Service.

14. The following steps were taken to expand and improve the quality of the educational facilities in the rural areas:-

Re-organisation of
Rural Education.

1. Starting of handicrafts classes in the rural schools;
2. Opening basic schools in the rural areas;
3. Raising the standard of some rural schools to the full primary stage by adding 3rd and 4th classes;
4. Establishing adult schools in the rural areas;
5. Starting of rural libraries;
6. Opening of new schools at different places in the State; and
7. Construction of suitable buildings for the rural schools.

15. There were forty five Primary Schools in the rural areas including Basic Schools. Three new schools were established during the year under report.

Rural Schools.

16. A scheme for granting aid to private schools was sanctioned.

Grants-in-aid.

17. The inspections of the various educational institutions are conducted by the Director and the Inspectors of Rural Schools. The inspectors

Inspections.

conduct the terminal and the annual examinations of all the rural schools under them. Action is taken on the inspection notes of the Director and Inspectors. Private aided institutions are also subject to inspection in order to raise the standard of their instruction.

Conclusion.

18. Although, as the report indicates an effective start has been made to improve and expand education, it is only a small beginning when the very large volume of work awaiting accomplishment is taken into consideration. There is a big gap to be filled before the State can come into line with modern requirements. There are difficulties of every description, lack of funds, men, equipment and buildings. Earnest efforts have, however, been initiated and they have been planned comprehensively so that in the fullness of time a sound and thoroughgoing system will develop for meeting the needs of the state.

II The Libraries.

The Director of
Libraries.

19. The Director of Education is also the Director of Libraries, including the Hamilton Library.

Improvements and
Changes.

20. Improvements have been effected in the Hamilton Library. It is now open both in the morning and evening hours, thus providing additional facilities to the reading public at the Capital. Salary for a whole time Librarian has been provided in the budget. The public have been given a voice in the selection of books and periodicals by inviting suggestions from them. New books are exhibited in the library for three days before being issued to the members. A claim's book has been introduced so that books are borrowed in order of priority. No reading room or library fees are charged from the readers.

Re-organisation.

21. Proposals for further improvements in the working of the library are under Government's consideration. A scheme to raise the grant to the library for the purchase of books and for the introduction of the Dewy Decimal Classification is under consideration. The plan to provide a new building for housing the Library has also been included in the post-war reconstruction programme of the State. It is hoped in due course to arrange for the training of a suitable candidate in Library management.

The Honorary Secretary and the
librarian.

22. Mr. C. C. Chatterjee, B. Sc., LL. B., B. T., Headmaster, King George V High School continued to be the Honorary Secretary of the Library through out the year. Mr. Nandlal Joshi was the Librarian.

Financial.

23. The expenditure on the library is met from the grant of the State and that of the Municipality.

24. Provision was made in the year's budget for establishing libraries and reading rooms in the larger villages of the State outside the Capital. Five rural libraries were opened during the financial year. They were placed in the charge of the Head Teachers of the villages concerned. The libraries have already proved extremely popular. Their utility, it is expected, will increase as literacy spreads and as men form the reading habit.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

1. The State Hospital at the capital, the dispensaries in the rural areas, and the Jagir and private dispensaries render medical aid in the State. There is also a well staffed Hospital at Banswara run by the Canadian Mission.

I. State Medical Department.

2. With the creation of a public health service during the year under report, the designation of the Chief Medical Officer was changed to Chief Medical and Public Health Officer. Dr. R. M. Kotasthane, M. B. B. S. held this appointment throughout the financial year, 1944-45. Head of the Department.

3. The work of the department was much expanded during the year under report. New dispensaries were sanctioned, the number of medical officers, compounders and nurses was increased, their emoluments raised and better facilities for medical treatment were provided for the public.

4. The following new dispensaries were established during the year of the report:— New Dispensaries.

- (a) Allopathic dispensary at Bagidora.
- (b) Allopathic dispensary at Ghantol.
- (c) Aurvedic dispensary at Loharia.
- (d) Aurvedic dispensary at Arthuna.
- (e) Aurvedic dispensary at Danpur.

5. The Khandu Thikarra opened a new Allopathic dispensary under a qualified doctor.

6. The total number of out-door patients treated in the State Hospital was 39,651 as against 37,399 of the last year. The daily average of out-door patients was 108.63. Out-door Patients.

7. The total number of in-door patients treated in the State Hospital was 674 as against 546 of the last year. In-door Patients.

8. Of 674 patients treated in the in-door, 475 were cured, 58 relieved, 76 otherwise discharged, 46 died and 19 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

9. There are 28 beds in the State Hospital.

10. Among the principal operations performed may be mentioned the following:— Operations.

Stone in the bladder, Cataract, T.B., Sirus, Piles, Ischuristical Abscess and Glaucoma.

11. The diseases most prevalent in order of frequency were Malaria, Inflammation and ulcerative diseases of the eyes, Guinea-worm, Skin diseases, Pneumonia and diseases of the respiratory tract. Diseases.

12. During the year under report 5,595 injections were given and 25 Post Mortem examinations carried out in the State Hospital. Injections.

13. In July 1945 a Cholera epidemic broke out in the State. Prompt and effective preventive measures were adopted and the epidemic was arrested. The number of cases reported was 621 out of which 269 died. Epidemic.

14. A sum of Rs. 14,615 was specially sanctioned for checking the disease from spreading.

15. Free diet is supplied to the indigent in-door patients in the State Hospital. Free diet.

16. The number of children vaccinated during the year under report was 1,279 as against 900 in the previous year. Vaccinations.

Expenditure.

17. The total expenditure budgetted for the medical department for the year 1944-45 was Rs. 67,239/-. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 56,231/7/- against Rs. 25,704/10/11 of the previous year (1943-44).

II. The Canadian Mission Hospital.

18. The following figures indicate the volume and quality of the service rendered by the Canadian Mission Hospital during the year of report:—

(1) Out Patients.	(a) New Patients	8,889
	(b) Return visits	10,109
(2) Daily average of out patients		52
(3) In-door patients		18,701
(4) Average in Hospital		48
(5) Operations,		
	(a) Major	45
	(b) Minor	492
	(c) Interstitiale	235
(6) Laboratory examinations		3,679
(7) Vaccinations		1,216
(8) Obstetric		103

19. The total expenditure of the Hospital during the year was Rs. 24,900-0. The work of the Mission in rendering this philanthropic service in relieving human suffering are much appreciated by the Government and the public of Banswara.

III. Garhi Thikana Hospital.

20. The Garhi Thikana maintains a small but fairly well-equipped Allopathic dispensary under an experienced medical officer. It is under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Head of the
Department.

1. The Public Works Department of the State has long needed overhauling. For a long time the Department has not had the advantage of officers who had the necessary technical skill and professional training which qualifies a person for administering Engineering Operations. A beginning in this direction was made with the creation of the post of Executive Engineer and two Assistant Engineers for the department Mr. M. C. Sharma, B. A. LL. B., B. Sc. C. E. (Leeds) was appointed Executive Engineer in the State on the 24th of August, 1945.

Programme of work.

2. A comprehensive programme of building and road construction was decided upon to meet the urgent needs of the State. It includes a new building suitable for the growing needs of the State High School which would be the nucleus of an educational colony. The construction of residential houses for the State officers has been a crying need. It was decided to get the whole length of the road towards Dohad (38 miles) repaired and realigned. The construction of road towards Ratlam Station was also taken in hand. Many public buildings were sanctioned both for the capital and in the districts (such as police stations, dispensaries schools etc.). During the year 1944-45 the preparation of the plans and estimates of these works and of other preliminary arrangements for undertaking them received the attention of the Government.

3. During the year under report the expenditure in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 58,270/- as detailed under:- Expenditure.

1. *New Works.*

(a)	Buildings	Rs. 33,003/-
(b)	Roads	Rs. 6,110/-

2. *Repairs.*

(a)	Buildings	Rs. 7,189/-
(b)	Roads	Rs. 449/-
(c)	Miscellaneous	Rs. 54/-

3. *Establishment.*

Rs. 11,465/-

Total Rs. 58,270/-

4. From March 1945 the maintenance of the Telephone Service connecting the capital with the outlying Police Stations in the State was transferred to the Public Works Department from the Household Department. Telephone Service.

CHAPTER XI.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

1. Under the Municipal Act of 1939 as amended in 1942, the town of Banswara has a Municipal Board consisting of 23 members of whom 9 are nominated by His Highness, Government and 14 are elected from the different wards of the town. The Chief Minister is the ex-officio President of the Board.

Municipal Board.

2. During the year under report the Municipal Board of Banswara was called upon to extend its activities so as to make them more effective and comprehensive of the civic good. In order to discharge its functions properly the Board applied to His Highness' Government for an annual grant. The Government made a special grant of a sum of Rs. 50,000/- for the year under report.

Income and Expenditure.

3. The ordinary income and expenditure of the Board are shown below:—

Year	Opening Balance	Receipt	Total	Expenditure	Closing Balance
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1944-45	26,240	18,888	45,128	23,830	21,298

4. The Board made grants-in-aid to the Arabic School, the Harijan Pathshala, and the Madrasa Fakhariya, as also to the Hamilton Fund and the Hamilton Library.

Grants-In-Aid.

5. The Municipality maintains a park in which there is installed a Radio set for the entertainment of the public. Laying out of some new parks in the town is engaging the attention of the Board.

Municipal Park.

6. The Board maintains a free Aurvedic Dispensary (Aushadhalaya) under a qualified Vaidya. During the year under report 26,081 patients received free medical treatment at this dispensary.

Aurvedic Aushadhalay

Wells.

7. The Board has adopted the policy of converting all baories (step-wells) into draw-wells. This process was effectively carried out during the year. It is hoped to complete it during the next year. The closing of the step-wells is the only effective remedy against guinea-worm which is a very common and extremely painful disease in the State. Out of 21 baories, 13 were closed in the year under report.

Roads.

8. The construction of pucca roads, lanes, bye-lanes and drains is engaging the attention of the Board and a two years' plan for the general improvement of the town, taking the worst insanitary spots first, was under preparation when the year closed.

Street Lights.

9. The Municipality maintains at present 158 electric lights in the town for lighting the streets. Some more lights will be provided as soon as the prices of the electric goods return to a reasonable level.

Sanitation and conservancy.

10. The sanitary condition of the town needs much to be desired. Efforts are being made to improve it. The post of a qualified Public Health Officer has been provided in the State Budget. Water supply is obtained from the wells, baories and tanks which are fairly numerous and sufficient for the requirements of the town. The wells and baories are regularly cleaned and disinfected. The number of sweepers employed by the Municipality is 42 and is considered adequate. Their emoluments have been raised. There are no drains, but arrangement exists for the removal of dirty water and refuse daily and regularly by means of Municipal carts for which 13 bullocks and 2 buffaloes are maintained. The animals slaughtered for meat are subjected to inspection before they are accepted in the slaughter house.

11. During the year, a few cases of cholera were reported in the town. House to house inoculation was carried out. These prompt measures were effective in checking the disease from spreading.

Concluding Remarks.

19. The Board took into consideration a comprehensive town extension scheme. The insanitary condition of the town and its congestion have made its extension an urgent matter. The environments of the town with their airy and healthy areas provide excellent scope for the proposed extension of the town. The Government had the preliminary scheme prepared which was passed on to the Municipal Board for execution. Suitable and necessary resources for the purpose would be placed at the disposal of the Municipal Board.

CHAPTER XII

FINANCE.

Head of the Accounts Department.

1. Mr. Maganlal Nanavaty, B. Com., continued to hold the charge of the Accounts and Audit Department at the end of the year under report.

Budget.

2. The Budget of the State is divided into three parts:—

Part I deals with Administration.

Part II (A) deals with Expenditure on State Ceremonials and maintenance of His Highness' family and the dynastic dignity of the Ruler.

Part II (B) deals with His Highness' Civil List.

3. That part of the Budget which deals with Administration received the sanction of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur on 13th of

January, 1945. The Budget of the remaining two parts continued to engage the attention of the Government till the close of the year.

4. Among the principal features of the budget for the year may be mentioned the following:—

Principal features of
the Budget.

- (a) Almost all permanent posts in the Public Service were grouped and classified under definite grades and put on a time scale basis. This system of automatic promotions, it is hoped, will place the position of State employees, both gazetted and non-gazetted, on a secure basis, and improve the quality of their services.
- (b) The existing scales of salaries of public servants were revised and raised.
- (c) A general principle of promotion was adopted whereby two initial annual increments in pay were granted to officials with a continuous service of five years or more, and one annual promotion to those with a shorter period of service.
- (d) A number of new posts were created in order to strengthen the clerical staff of the State Departments. This was urgently needed.
- (e) Dearness allowance to Government servants drawing a salary upto Rs. 60/- per mensem was sanctioned in order to mitigate the hardships suffered by the lower paid staff owing to the excessive rise in the cost of living as a result of war conditions.
- (f) A system of conveyance allowance was introduced for the touring officers in the State.

5. The gross income of the State for the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,93,601 as against Rs. 30,74,025 of the previous year and added to the closing balance of the last year, the total receipts of the financial year 1944-45 came to Rs. 42,15,556 as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 38,80,154 for the previous year. The gross expenditure for the year under report amounted to Rs. 27,30,110 against Rs. 22,58,199 of the previous year.

Income & Expenditure

6. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 16,21,995-5-10 and closed with that of Rs. 14,85,446-8-9.

Opening and Closing
Balances,

7. The net income for the year amounted to Rs. 12,88,267 as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 12,93,581. The actual income for the previous year was Rs. 16,34,256, which exceeded the former by Rs. 3,45,989. This is accountable principally to the fact that the record rise in the Customs income of the previous year could not be maintained during the year under report owing to the non-availability of the exportable surplus during the year 1944-45 to the same extent as was the case in 1943-44. The receipts of the Customs Department for 1944-45 amounted to Rs. 3,33,578 while the figure for 1943-44 from the same source exceeded this amount by Rs. 2,74,631. Land Revenue realization was also less by Rs. 58,377 because a considerable amount of 'Arrears' were remitted on the auspicious occasion of His Highness' installation. Income under Heads, Forest, Excise and Interests showed some increase over the actual income of the previous year. There was a slight decrease under the Heads, Judicial, Sale of Stamps and Miscellaneous.

Net Income.

Net Expenditure.

8. The total expenditure on Part I (Administration) amounted to Rs. 8,72,907 as against the Budget allotment of Rs. 10,28,313 and the actual expenditure of Rs. 8,19,646 for the previous year.

9. The years expenditure included the following special items which deserve to be mentioned:—

1. A special grant of Rs. 50,000- to the municipality of Banswara, out of which Rs. 30,000- were earmarked for the town extension work.
2. A donation of Rs. 50,000- to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund as announced on the occasion of His Highness' installation.
3. The price paid to the Municipality for the Electrical Power House, namely Rs. 33,000- and Rs. 14,293-4-1 for the purchase of the floating assets of the Power House.
4. For the purchase of new machinery, blocks and types for the State Printing Press Rs. 3,375-7-9.
5. New office seals of the Parmochcha Shasan Rs. 1,968-6-6.
6. Forest Settlement work (against the allotment of Rs. 9,490-) Rs. 1,057-8-3.
7. A special grant of Rs. 14,615- for arresting the Cholera epidemic in the State was sanctioned, out of which an expenditure of a sum of Rs. 12,699-4-3 was incurred.

These items amounted to a total of Rs. 1,16,393-14-0.

10. There were savings in the Budget allotment of Rs. 61,810- owing to excess of expenditure under Sub-Heads Petrol and Motor Accessories.

Loan Refunds and
Advances.

11. The Heads classed under this part are the cash advances in the suspense account to Sundry Departments of the State, Taccavi, loans and other investments, the advances made for the purchase of Opium and other intoxicating drugs, and the Refunds made thereunder and also the expenditure on Capital works. Loans, Advances and Refunds, and Deposits and withdrawals are not included in the Net Income and Expenditure but are treated under separate parts of the State accounts.

12. During the year under report the total receipts by way of loan Refunds amounted to Rs. 5,81,298/13/6 and the disbursements by way of loans and advances to Rs. 12,18,756/1/11 as against Rs. 9,40,695/7/5 and Rs. 9,99,385/15/9 respectively in the previous year.

Loans to Jagirdars.

13. Loans amounting to Rs. 52,400/- were advanced to five Jagirdars of the State during the year.

Investments.

14. The following investments were made during the year under report:—

12 years' National Savings Certificates.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
3% Victory Loans of 1957 purchased on March 22nd 1945.	Rs. 4,99,000/-
3% Victory Loans of 1957 purchased on April 6th, 1945	Rs. 1,000/-
	Rs. 6,00,000/-

15. The total amount of Loans and other investments at the end of the previous year amounted to Rs. 2,32,262/1/3, and when the amount of Rs. 6,52,403/6/0 which was invested during the year, and the figure of Rs. 2,471/7/- which accrued as interest, were added to it, the total amount of investment came to Rs. 8,84,665/7/3. Of these Rs. 1,38,352/9/3 were refunded during the year, Rs. 913/10/- were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,47,870/11/- outstanding at the close of the year.

16. A sum of Rs. 9,000/- was advanced as Taccavi to cultivators and Rs. 1,458/13/6 were refunded during the year. This figure is exclusive of interest.

Taccavi.

17. Current accounts with the Bombay and Ajmer branches of the Imperial Bank of India were opened during the year under report in the name of the Chief Minister.

Current Accounts
With Banks.

18. The Current Account with the Bank of Baroda Ltd., standing in the name of ex-Diwan Maharaj Lal Singh was closed during the year.

19. The following balances stood at the credit of the State in the various current accounts at the close of the year:—

Current account with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay Branch,	Rs. 16,526/ 3/-
Current account with the Imperial Bank of India, Ajmer Branch.	Rs. 67,577/-/-
Current account with the Imperial Bank of India, Dohad Branch.	Rs. 1,711/15/-
Current account with the Imperial Bank of India, Ajmer Branch standing in the name of His late Highness.	Rs. 19,671/ 9/3
Total.....	Rs. 1,05,486/11/3

20. There was a sum of Rs. 1,91,922/10/7 outstanding against the sundry departments of the State in the Imprest and Suspense accounts at the beginning of the year. During the year a sum of Rs. 3,58,981/9/10 was further advanced to them. Out of this amount Rs. 3,18,064/6/2 were refunded, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,16,296/6/5 at the close of the year.

Imprest and other
Departmental ad-
vances in the Sus-
pense accounts.

21. Rs. 73,222/10/3 stood debited to the Revenue Department as advance for the purchase of opium, to which a sum of Rs. 40,981/6/3 was added during the year under report. Out of this amount Rs. 44,234/9/6 were refunded, leaving a balance of Rs. 69,969/7/0 at the close of the year.

Opium & Drugs Pur-
chase Accounts.

22. In the Intoxicating Drugs Purchase account, Rs. 697/15/0 were outstanding, Rs. 1,597/9/3 were further advanced during the year, through the Commissioner Customs and Excise, out of which Rs. 1,176/15/6 were refunded and a balance of Rs. 1,118/8/9 remained in the loan suspense account at the close of the year.

24. The State is not encumbered with any debts.

Debts.

24. A sum of Rs. 2,39,689/8/- was held in deposit in the State Treasury at the beginning of the year; Rs. 7,24,034/9/8 were received during the year. In the same period a sum of Rs. 4,43,076/4/1 was refunded, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,20,647/13/4 in the Deposit account at the close of the year. This sum represented the accumulations of some funds which have been specially created for special purposes and the amounts to the credit of the several State Departments or Thikanas under the management

Deposits and refunds.

of the Court of Wards (excluding the Jagir of Garhi). This balance is kept at the Treasury along with the general cash balance in a separate account.

Famine Fund.

25. A Famine Fund was instituted in the year 1937-38 and it was decided to transfer from the general revenues a certain sum per annum to this Fund for building up an Emergency Reserve to combat Famine at a time when a large amount becomes necessary for relief and the revenues are substantially reduced. The total amount so far received in the Famine Fund was Rs. 50,000/- at the close of the year.

26. The Famine Fund has been invested in the following way:—

	Amount.
12 Years' National Savings Certificates. ... Rs.	5,000 0 0
5 Years' Cash Certificate of the face value of Rs. 10,000/- ... Rs.	8,812 8 0
3% Victory Loans of 1957 ... Rs.	16,000 0 0
Expenses of purchase awaiting adjustment. Rs.	45 0 9
Cash in hand at the Treasury. ... Rs.	20,142 7 3
Total ... Rs.	50,000 0 0

Statement of Income and Expenditure.

27. A statement showing the total receipts and disbursements of the State under the various Budget Heads for the year 1944-45 is given in Appendix E.

Assets and Liabilities

28. The following is a statement of Assets and Liabilities at the close of the year viz. on the 30th September, 1945,

A S S E T S .

1. Cash in the Treasury	14,85,446 8 9
2. Cash in the Current Accounts	1,05,486 11 3
3. Imprest and cash advances outstanding against Sundry Departments.	2,16,296 6 5
4. Investments:—	
(1) Loans to Jagirdars	1,20,400 10 0
(2) Loans through Court of Wards.	7,470 1 0
(3) Shares of the Bank of Banswara Ltd.	10,000 0 0
(4) Provident Fund Investment account.	10,000 0 0
(5) Government of India Loans.	6,00,000 0 0
	7,47,870 11 0
5. Taccavi Loans	11,112 3 5
6. Jagir Settlement Loan.	35,354 8 3
7. Arrears of Land Revenue.	9,129 10 4
8. Arrears of last Abkari Contract.	1,10,703 9 3
9. Opium Purchase Account.	69,969 7 0
10. Bhang, Ganja Purchase Account.	1,118 8 9

Provident Fund.

Total	... 27,92,488 4 5
Liabilities	... 5,20,647 13 4
Net Assets	... 22,71,840 7 1

29. A scheme of Provident fund is in operation under which all employees holding a substantive appointment in the public service and drawing a salary of not less than Rs- 16/- per month, subscribe one anna

in the rupee of their salaries and the State contributas half an anna in the rupee. It was introduced in the State with effect from the 1st September, 1943. The State allows Simple Interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on the deposits in the Fund.

30. The amount to the credit of the various Provident Fund accounts at the close of the year was as under:—

1. Provident Fund Investment Account.	...	10,000	0	0
2. Provident Fund Account.	...	15,445	3	9
3. Provident Fund Interest Account.	...	234	3	0
4. Cash at the Treasury.	...	1,274	3	6
Total		...	26,953	10 3

31. The annual donations of the State to the Prithvi Club and the City Club were raised during the year from Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 200/- to Rs. 1,500/- and 300/- respectively.

Contributions and
Donations.

32. The following non-recurring contributions were made during the year:—

1. H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.	...	Rs. 50,000/-
2. Through H. E. the Commander-in-Chief for comforts and amenities to Indian Soldiers and support of their dependents.	...	Rs. 5,000/-
3. Other minor donations for Sundry purposes.	...	Rs. 683/-

Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

33. The Chief Medical and Public Health Officer is the Honorary Secretary and the Accountant General is the Treasurer of the Fund raised in response to her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's appeal for the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. The refunds made by the Central Fund at Delhi together with those collected subsequently and retained locally lie invested with the Bank of Banswara Ltd. in a fixed deposit account since 5th May, 1939 pending disposal of the amount. A sum of Rs. 7,420/1- was outstanding at the beginning of the year which increased to Rs. 7,642/10/6 at the close of the year with the addition of interest of Rs. 222-9-6 realised on the capital.

Other Funds.

Mrs. Hamilton Fund.

34. This Fund was started in the year 1913 and is named after Mrs. Hamilton wife of Col. R.E.A. Hamilton (now Lord Belhaven) a former Assistant Resident attached to Banswara State. Stipends are granted out of the Fund to poor students coming from the districts to the Capital for secondary education. The balance in the Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 2,810-3-8 invested as under:—

Rs. 1,608-15-6	With the Bank of Banswara Ltd., in the fixed Deposit Account.
Rs. 201-4-2	With the Bank of Banswara Ltd., in the Current Account.
Rs. 1,000 - -	Invested in 10 year's Cash certificates to mature on 30-5-1951.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The State Power
House.

1. The State maintains an Electric Power House at Banswara. It works a flour mill and a rice huller, which, besides rendering useful service to the public, are a source of income to the State.

2. Mr. J. K. Pandya was appointed Electrical Engineer on the 1st of July, 1945.

3. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 10,706-9-6; the income of the year amounted to Rs. 21,491-4-- bringing the total to Rs. 32,197-13-6. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 70,537-3-10. which includes Rs. 47,293-4- the purchase price of the Power House paid to the Municipal Board.

The Prithvi Vijay
Printing Press.

4. The Government printing is done by the State owned Prithvi Vijay Printing Press, Banswara. Mr. Raghunandan Sharma was appointed Superintendent of the Press on the 10th February, 1945. The Press turned out Printing, Binding and other miscellaneous work of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,330-1-6 as against Rs. 8,099-13-3 of the last year. The net profit of the Press was Rs. 1,378-7-6 as against Rs. 2,710-10-6 of the previous year. The Press was short of types and was served by very inadequate and low paid staff. In both these respects distinct improvement was effected during the year.

The State Garage.

5. The State Garage maintains 2 lorries and 18 cars of various makes. It is under the superintendence of Mr. Nariman J. It has a small workshop attached to it which is under an experienced Automobile Mechanic and is equipped with repair outfits and a hoist and an air compressor for paint work.

6. The volume of work which fell on the State Garage during the period of mourning following the death of His late Highness and that of the installation of His Highness was very heavy indeed. Owing to this extraordinary strain the vehicles were left in a very bad state of repairs. Plans for putting the management on a sound basis were still under consideration when the year closed.

The Orphanage.

7. A State aided Orphanage is maintained at the capital and is housed in a suitable building with some open ground attached to it. Its affairs are managed by a committee of which the Chief Minister of the State is the President. There is a whole time manager who resides on the premises.

Income & Expenditure

8. The income of the orphanage is raised from subscriptions and donations. In the year under report it amounted to Rs. 1,490- of which Rs. 1,200 - represented the grant by the Government. The expenditure of the Ashram slightly exceeded the income as the following balance sheet shows:—

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
1, Opening balance	Rs, 6,369-12-2	1. Staff, Mess. Clothing etc.	
			Rs. 2,064-15-11
2. Income from subscription etc.	Rs. 1,933- 7-5	2. Extraordinary (including imprest)	
			Rs. 91- 8- 0
3. Receipts from Imprest.	Rs. 40- --0	3. Cash balance at the close of the year.	
			Rs. 6,186-11-8
	Rs, 8,343- 3-7		Rs. 8,343- 3- 8

9. There were 19 inmates of the orphanage at the end of the year of whom 13 were receiving education in the State Schools. They also received some training in Agriculture and Gardening and had the advantage of instruction in drill and games. The orphans are discharged on attaining the age of majority by which time, it is expected, they are able to support themselves.

The Orphans.

10. *Personnel.* The charge of the department remained with Maharaj Kishor Singh upto the 31st January, 1945 when on resigning he was relieved by Mr. Ochhavlal Trivedi. Mr. Ochhavlal Trivedi continued to work as Officiating Superintendent, Court of Wards till the 21st May, 1945. The latter, when he proceeded on leave, was relieved by Mr. K. N. Doss, the Manager Garhi Estate, who continued to act as Superintendent Court of Wards till the end of July, when the post of the Superintendent was temporarily retrenched and the Court of Wards was placed under the direct charge of the Revenue Minister as an experimental measure.

The Court of Wards.

11. Contribution for supervision is levied at a sliding scale according to the income of the Thikana varying from 1 anna to one anna and a half per rupee. The Jagirs with income below Rs. 5,000-- contribute at rate of one anna in the rupee, and the Thikanas of higher incomes contribute one anna and a half. The total income under this head amounted to Rs. 15,343 - during the year under report.

Contribution to the Court of wards.

12. There were 22 Thikanas under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of the year, 4 of the first (Solah) Grade, 6 of the Second (Battis) Grade, 10 'Garah-Bandi' or the last grade and 2 Muafi Jagirs. Two Garahbangi Jagirs, namely, Sartan Singhji-ka-Garha and Chanduji-ka-Garha were released on 14th April 1945 and 20th August, 1945 respectively,

The Thikanas under Management.

13. There were in all 22 Thikanas under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of the year.

14. Debts amounting to Rs. 1,745--from Chanduji-ka-Garha and other Thikanas were paid up.

Dues, Arrears and Debts.

15. Two new primary Schools were opened this year at Sagrod and Chanduji-ka-Garha.

Improvements.

16. The Garhi Estate deputed one male and one female teacher and the headmaster of its Middle School for training in Handicrafts and general education respectively, during the year under report.

17. An Aurvedic Dispensary was opened at Garhi.

18. Pattas were distributed in Bhukiya Thikana after completion of the settlement work. In Garhi Estate too, the work of settlement has been going on for the last two years and is nearing completion.

Settlement.

19. Rs. 3,355--from Garhi and Rs. 180-- from Sagrod were distributed to cultivators as Taccavi loans.

Taccavi.

20. The Government were pleased to order the abolition of the following cesses:-

Oppressive Taxes Abolished.

1. Poch & Panva from Motagaon.
2. Panva-Sukri from Moiyawasa.
3. Jhumpi & Panva-Sukri from Delwara.
4. Panva-Sukri from Chanduji-ka-Garha.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

1. This is a brief record of public Administration of Banswara State in the year 1944-45. Government of men is a complex and difficult task at all times and all places. It is more so for a State like Banswara and at time like this, immediately succeeding a great social and economic convulsion like the second world war. Although the war has ended, the conditions of war continue-conditions of scarcity, high prices, instability, social clash and political confusion. In common with the rest of India and the world this State is passing through the agony produced by the complexities of the Post-War period. Numerous difficulties face the Government and many of them defy solution. They only accentuate the existing disadvantages from which the State has been so long suffering.

2. There is no railway system in the State. Lack of suitable and quick communication blocks all progress in trade, industry and agriculture apart from cultural advancement. The population consists mostly of Bhils who are ordinarily peaceful but extremely backward, and unenterprising.

3. Agriculture provides the major means of livelihood for a very large part of the population. In the absence of artificial means of irrigation, agriculture depends almost entirely on the vagaries of Nature. In the last two years for example, due to excessive rainfall, the staple crop of the State (maize) failed almost completely. There are hardly any subsidiary industries. The standard of living of the common man is rather low. The quality and breed of cattle are very poor, and at the time of an epidemic they die in thousands.

4. The economic position of all strata of society has lost its equilibrium. A readjustment in standards and values is going on, bringing in its wake all the agony, unrest and dislocation associated with the birth of a new age.

5. These factors have seriously affected the task of reform in the State during the year, under report. The plans of improvement and re-organisation were carefully prepared,—this in itself was an encouragement. But the process of executing them was delayed and obstructed at every step. It was almost impossible to obtain the necessary material and recruit the services of the staff of all description, particularly for technical duties, such as medical men, engineers, builders, mechanics, surveyors, etc. Several new departments of public welfare which had been established during the year could not start functioning for want of officers, although earnest efforts were made to employ them.

6. The vast region of social, economic, and administrative improvement has still to be explored in order that the common man is assured a better, healthier and happier opportunity in life, and he is helped to become a more self-reliant and, responsible citizen. Lines of action have been chalked out to proceed to the desired goals, but on account of factors beyond control an appreciable advance in some cases could not be registered. The effort, which has been conceived on sound and bold lines, will be steadily continued. Expansion and improvement in public education, medical service and public health, police protection, village Panchayats and rural reconstruction, agricultural improvement, trade and industry, and above all

road construction are the broad schemes forming a part of the post-war development plans which are waiting to be taken up along with other items of purely administrative reform. As men and materials become available they would be implemented.

7. The deterioration of the food situation left the Government in great anxiety towards the close of the year. It was a part of the all India problem; in fact the whole world is experiencing the hardship produced by shortage of foodstuffs. The failure of the local maize crop for two successive years had been a powerful factor in linking Banswara to this universal misfortune. Determined efforts were made to cope with the situation and the usual devices of rationing, price control and statistical organisation were resorted to with the object of avoiding misery for the people.

8. The important subject of associating in an increasing measure the people of the State with its administration through popular representation in legislative and municipal bodies had not been ignored. It engaged the Government's attention. A proper scheme of reforms is under preparation which would meet the requirements of the times and is not at the same time out of tune with local conditions.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Financial War Effort, during the year 1944-45.

Name of Funds.	Collection upto the 30th Sept., 1944.	Received during the year.	Total	Remittance upto the 30th Sept., 1944.	Remitted during the year.	Balance	Total
His Excellency's War Purposes Fund.	38,748/ 7/3	50,016/-	88,764/7 3	38,108/7/-	50,451/13/9	204/2,6	88,764/7/3
Indian Red Cross Society.	5,142/13/1	1,403 6/3	6,546 3/4	3,884/3/-	2,661/-/4	1/-	6,546/3/4
Silver Trinket Fund.	154/10/3	...	154/10 3	154/10/3	...	...	154/10/3
St. Dunston's Fund.	338 S. T. 500/-/-	...	338 S. T. 500/-/-	338 S. T. 500/-/-	...	...	338 S. T. 500/-/-
War Fete Lothian Fund.	200/10/3	...	200/10 3	200/10/3	...	...	200/10/3
Win the War Luck Fund.	1,929/13/6	...	1,929/13 6	1,929/13/6	...	...	1,929/13/6
Lord Mayor's Fund.	200/-/-	...	200/-/-	200/-/-	...	...	200/-/-
War Loans	50,983/7/-	6,32,140/-	6,83,123 7/-	50,983/7/-	6,32,140/-	...	6,83,123/7/-
A. C. E. S. Fund.	1,993/4/-	5,006/-	6,999/4/-	1,993/4/-	5,006/-/-	...	6,999/4/-
Ambulance Car.	3,275/-/-	...	3,275/-/-	3,275/-/-	...	...	3,275/-/-
Thrift Shop	250/9/-	31'4/-	281/13 -	250/9/-	31'4/-	...	281/13/-
Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund.	17 1/2 S. T. I. B. P. 70/-/-	100/14/-	17 1/2 S. T. I. B. P. 170/14 -	70/-/-	100/14/-	...	170/14/-
King George's Fund for Sailors.	...	251/-/-	251/-/-	...	251/-/-	...	251/-/-
Total	...	6,88,948/8/3	7,92,397/2/7	1,01,550/-/-	6,90,642/-/1	205/2/6	7,92,397/2/7

APPENDIX B.

Rules of conduct of Business of the State Council.

1. There shall be a council of Ministers appointed by His Highness the Maharawal Bahadur of Banswara to aid and advise him in the discharge of the executive functions of the State Administration.

2. All executive authority in the administration shall be exercised in the name of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib.

3. (a) The Meetings of the Council shall be held on such date at such time, and at such place, as may be determined and notified by the Chief Minister.

(b) The Agenda for each Meeting of the Council will be prepared by the Chief Minister.

N. B. Action under this Rule may ordinarily be taken by the Council Secretary under the direction of the Chief Minister.

4. His Highness, when it pleases him to attend or address the Council, will take the chair. In his absence the Chief Minister will preside over the Meetings of the Council.

5. Two members will form the quorum.

6. (a) Matters beyond the power of the Ministers shall be submitted by them with a concise report to the Chief Minister who may,

either (i) dispose of the case himself.

or (ii) Refer it back for further enquiry or elucidation,

or (iii) mark it for the Council.

or (iv) submit it with his own note to His Highness for orders.

(b) The Chief Minister may, in his discretion, refer any matter to the Council for opinion and shall also do so when directed by His Highness.

(c) A Minister, before submitting his report and the connected papers under Rule 6 (a) shall ordinarily obtain the views of the other Minister or Ministers when the cases affects a subject or department falling in the portfolio of such other Minister or Ministers.

7. No such matters as relate to the remission of land revenue or other State dues, or to expenditure either not provided in the Budget or not specially sanctioned, shall be submitted to the Chief Minister or the Council without a note of the Accountant General.

8. There shall be a Secretary to the Council who shall deal with and shall be responsible for Secretariat work in connection with the functions of the Council. The Chief Secretary of the Government will act as the Council Secretary.

9. The Secretary to the Council, will, under the direction of the Chief Minister, record briefly the decision of the Council in a book especially maintained for the purpose. The minutes will be countersigned by the Chief Minister.

10. Question will be decided by a majority of votes of the Members present, the Chairman having a casting vote.

11. If the Chief Minister is of the opinion that a particular matter is of special importance and the view of the majority of the members of the Council are contrary to justice or sound policy or contravene any provision of the Schedule Powers, of the laws or usages of the constitution of the State or are otherwise open to serious objection, he may refer the matter to His Highness with a covering note. In such circumstances, if the immediate issue of some order is, in the opinion of the Chief Minister, essential or urgent before His Highness's pleasure can be known, he may issue such orders as the nature of the case may require, giving intimation of the same to the other members and submitting a report thereof to His Highness,

12. It shall be the duty of the Minister-in-Charge of the Department concerned to see that the orders of His Highness, the Council and the Chief Minister are carried out faithfully and without avoidable delay.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Personnel of the Officers of the Banswara State for the year 1944-45.

Sr. No.	Appointment	Name of the Officer.	From.
' A ' Grade—Special Grade.			
1.	Chief Minister.	Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D., Bar-at-Law.	16-11-1944
2.	Minister for commerce and Industries.	Mr. Mohan Prakash Mathur, F. R. E. S.	15- 5-1945
3.	Minister of Revenue,	Mr. Ram Gopal Misra, B. A., P. C. S. (Rtd.)	12- 6-1945
4.	High Court Judge.	Mr. G. V. Chitley, B. A., LL. B.	upto 11- 8-1945
' B ' Grade—First Class Heads of Departments.			
1.	Accountant General.	Mr. Magan Lal Nanavaty, B. Com.	16- 9-1931
2.	C. M. & P. H. Officer.	Mr. R. M. Kotasthani, M. B. B. S.	2- 3-1942
3.	Chief Secretary.	Mr Sharaf Ali, M. A.	1- 4-1945
4.	Conservator of Forests & Suptd. of Mines.	Mr. Shiam Shanker Shivpuri, D. D. R.	10- 3-1945
5.	Customs & Excise Commissioner.	Mr. T. K. Joshi, B. A.	6- 8-1942
6.	Commissioner of Police.	Rai Sahib Radha Kishan Kaul,	19- 9-1945
7.	Director of Education.	Mr. H. R. Kewalramani, B. A. (Hons.) M. A.	6- 6-1945
8.	Director of Supplies.	Mr. Rajendra Prashad, B. A , LL. B.	15- 3-1945
9.	District & Sessions Judge.	Mr. Rajendra Prashad, B. A., LL. B.	21- 5-1945
10.	Executive Engineer.	Mr. Mahesh Chandra Sharma, B. A., LL. B. B. S. C. , C. E. (Leeds)	24- 8-1945
11.	Revenue Commissioner.	Mr. Chandra Bhusan Sukla, M. A., LL. B.	11- 2-1945

' C ' Grade—Second Class Heads of Departments.

1. Agricultural & Marketing Officer	Mr. Rajendra Singh, B. Ag.	24- 3-1945
2. Assistant Engineer	Mr. Abban Khan,	24- 3-1945
3. Assistant Surgeon.	Mr. S. L. Gupta, M. B. B. S.	8- 8-1945
4. Civil Judge.	Mr. Kanti Lal Oza, B. A., LL. B.	23- 6-1945
5. First Class Magistrate Officiating.	Mr. Ratanlal Shah. B. A., LL. B.	1- 4-1945
6. Head Master King George V High School.	Mr. C. C. Chatterji, B. Sc., LL. B., B. T.	6- 8-1940
7. Officer Karkhanejat.	Maharaj Chattra Singh.	1- 2-1939
8. Police Suptd.	Mr. Omkar Prashad Tewari.	31- 1-1944
9. Secretary Commerce Dept.	Maharaj Bhartendra Singh.	8- 7-1945
10. Secretary Revenue Dept.	Maharaj Digvijay Singh.	8- 7-1945
11. State Treasurer.	'Seth Moti Chand.	1- 9-1935
12. Suptd. State Records.	Nanavatya Panna Lal.	21- 12-1931

' D ' Grade.

1. Asst. Head Master King George V High School.	Mr. Prabha Shanker Trivedi, M. A.	1- -2-1935
2. Asst. Settlement Officer.	Munshi Girdhari Lal	10- 4-1943
3. Electrical Engineer.	Mr. Jugal Kishore Pandya.	1- 7-1945
4. Head Master Middle School.	Mr. Devi Shanker Nagar, M. A.	1- 7-1938
5. Press Superintendent.	Pt. Raghu Nandan,	10- 2-1945
6. Tehsildar.	Pt. Hargu Lal.	23-11-1942
7. "	Pt. Shiam Lall.	6- 4-1945
8. " (Offg)	Munshi Abdul Kasim	1- 2-1944

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursement of the Bansewara State for the year 1944-45.

	Actuals	Budget	Actuals
Total of (i) & (ii) ...	237,452		
Deposits (iii)			
Total of (i), (ii) & (iii)			
Grand total			
including			
Opening balance ...	38,80,154	31,47,669	42,15,556